THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890.

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ROYAL ASIA

THE WEEK.

Monday, 1st December.

THE Lahore paper says:—'We understand that the following circular will shortly be issued by the Local Government: "It having been brought to the notice of the Punjab Government that a practice of wearing slippers in drawing-rooms and at messes has of late years grown up among junior Assistant Commissioners, the attention of all such officers is invited to this irregularity Deputy Commissioners should satisfy themselves that the rules of polite society on this subject are known to their Assistants when first joining, and that the latter are in possession of the necessary dress shoes; and the Commissioners of Divisions will in future notice in their annual confidential reports whether junior officers strictly comply with these instructions or not." We also understand that this circular is likely to be the first of a (social nursery) series on the subject of the usual customs of polite society; and there is a rumour, for the correctness of which, however, we cannot vouch, that the officiating Commissioner of a district not far from Lahore is likely to be placed on special duty in connection with this work.'

LORD SALISBURY'S remark about the Czarewitch's visit to India induced the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to observe that the Marquis' reference to the Russian heir-apparent finds a sympathetic echo among the Russians, but the *Novoe Vremya* in a leading article attaches great significance to the fact as an unexpected declaration from the head of the English Conservatives, who hitherto in the Russian mind have been solely responsible for misunderstandings between Russia and England. The writer is delighted at the prospect of the Czarewitch's visit being a probable starting point for a new departure towards mutual confidence and friendly relations between the two empires.

IT is reported that the cordial meeting of Signor Crispi and General Caprivi at Milan related to the betrothal of the Princess Margaret of Prussia to the Prince of Naples.

THE Police Commission will hold two more meetings in Allahabad this week, and then adjourn until January.

THE Allahabad *Morning Post* states that Simla is doomed, and that ground is being prepared at Darjeeling for the construction of a Viceregal palace. The report has no foundation in truth.

A NEW process of bleaching by electricity is being tested, the current from a dynamo is taken to electrodes in a wooden box, in which has been placed a solution consisting of 64lbs of calcined magnesia, 357lbs of hydrohloric acid, and 300 gallons of water. The electrodes consist of three sheets of copper, each 27 inches by 18 inches, connected with the negative terminal of the dynamo, and 72 plates of peroxide of lead, each 7 inches by 4 inches, connected with the positive terminal. The chemical reactions are not exactly known but the bleaching is performed by the fixed chlorine, without the usual loss of free chlorine, and the system seems to be regenerative.

THE official inspection of the Delhi-Kalka Railway will take place early in January. It has now been definitely settled to open the line on February 1st.

CERTIFICATES have been awarded to the following students that they have satisfactorily passeda public examination:—Mohamad Ahmad, Lincoln's Inn; Fateh Chand, Middle Temple, Kaikhosro Edalji Ghamat, Middle Temple; Yasushi Hijikata, Middle Temple; Oruganti Sivarama Krishnamma, Lincoln's Inn; Shiavax Rustomji Master, Middle Temple; Pestanji Jamasji Padshah, Middle Temple; Sirdar Gurcharn Singh, Lincoln's Inn. Out of seventy-two candidates examined, fifty-five passed. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law:—Mahtabudin Ahmad, Middle Temple; Ali Hosan Khan, Middle Temple; Peary Chand Dutt, Middle Temple; Harkishen Lal, Middle Temple; Bapoobhai Jadawarai Mazoomdar, Middle Temple; Prabh Dial, Gray's Inn; Mathura Prasad Srivastava, Inner Temple. Out of sixty-eight examined, sixty three passed.

Tuesday, 2nd December.

ONE of those storms of rain which come from the westward at this season of the year has swept over Beluchistan and Sind. Along the Hurnai railway between three and four inches of rain fell in two days, with the natural consequence that the line was breached.

M. GIFFARD, the inventor of the gas-gun, has just pledged himself to produce within four months a rifle that shall carry 3,000 yards and a cannon with a range of ten miles. This pledge was publicly given at a banquet held in his honour by the Company which has been formed to work his patent and which seems to put full trust in the inventor. There has not been wanting much hostile criticism of the new weapon, and scientific experts have been quoted as declaring that liquified carbonic acid can never be used in practical rifle-shooting. The dangers arising from it are said to be so great that the soldier would find his weapon more dangerous to himself than the enemy. In answer to these statements the "Giffard Gun Company" are circulating opinions of the English and Continental Press in which the trials of the experimental rifle are referred to with every mark of approval. M. Giffard, too, has a world-wide reputation as the inventor with his brother of the "injector". For thirty-five years he has been trying to find a substitute for gunpowder, and he boldly claims to have been successful at last. But we have yet to see whether practical trials will confirm the first impressions as to the value of the invention.

THE Nattukotai Chetties, well known in the Madras Presidency for their wealth and financial influence, have held a meeting at Madras, at which about 300 persons were present, to protest against the proposal to raise the age of consent. The Chairman, a popular and influential citizen, remarked that the proposers of the measure formed a microscopic minority of the Hindus, who were not in touch with the great masses of the people. Another speaker in a lengthy speech, endeavoured to show that the adoption of the measure would produce incalculable evil, without the least good. Meetings against the change are being held also in other parts of the Presidency, one at Salem being presided over by the Rev. T. Foulks, a retired Chaplain of the Church of England.

A BOMBAY paper announces, on the authority of a local Portuguese contemporary, that an answer has been received from Lord Cross to the memorial asking for the abolition of Portugese ecclesiastical jurisdiction in British India, which was addressed to Lord Salisbury by the Bombay Catholic Union a few months ago. It would be insincere to deny that the answer is in every respect unfavourable and discouraging. Two of the signatories to the memorial, a Civil Servant and an officer of the Indian Medical Department, have been censured for the informality of attaching their official designations to their signatures—an offence which it must be easy to regard as a very venial act of inadvertence, though the Secretary of State seems to have thought it neccessary to visit it by the added penalty of a homily importance of Government servants holding aloof from political movements, in which apparently other forms of public activity are to be included besides the "Indian National Congress," to which the regulation cited was understood primarily to apply. The memorialists, it is stated, have been informed that Government sees no reason to depart from the attitude of strict neutrality which it has always maintained with reference to the ecclesiastical patronage which was the subject of their memorial.

As an outcome of the recent strike, the New South Wales Government has determined upon the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon all methods or proposals to prevent the occurrence of conflicts between capital and labour or to mitigate the disastrous consequences in such cases, especially with reference to the constitution of boards of arbitration and conciliation. The Commission will consist of representatives from labour and capital, and, in the choice of gentlemen to be called upon to deliberate, preference will be given to those supposed to possess sound knowledge on labour and capital matters.

Wednesday, 3rd December.

THE *Times* is publishing a series of articles on the magazine rifle. It alleges that it is complex, delicate, difficult to clean and repair, peculiarly susceptible to injury, and cut so fine in various directions that there is only the narrowest margin for wear. It is almost certain to jam, and it is doubtful, owing to the bolt sliding back, if it is capable of being fired down-hill. Many other serious defects are also pointed out.

THE *Madalay Herald* reports that there was a terrible fire at Bernardmyo on Friday, all the stores and Commissariat godowns being consumed, Lieutenant French, the Commissariat officer, saved several boxes of ball ammunition and other property. The *Herald* says that the probable cause was that the villagers have thus revenged themselves for recent nocturnal searches for arms made by the authorities in their houses.

IT is greatly to be deplored, says the *Madras Mail* that Lord Connemara did not act in anticipation of the case going agrinst him by default, for by retaining office till the result of the suit was known he has placed the whole community of Madras in a most embarrassing position. To hold office, and while holding office, to be condemned, is an error of judgment which no community, however sympathetic and unpharisaical, can fail to lament or to be influenced by. His Excellency's position is rendered untenable.

THE Commission appointed by the Government of India in connection with the working of the Native Passenger Ships' Act X. of 1887, held its first meeting at the Bengal Office on Monday, when Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., the President, and the undermentioned members were present:—Mr. W. O. Bestic, Under-Secretary, Marine Department, Government of Bengal; Surgeon-Major D. M. D. Comins, Superintendent of Emigration; Mr. J. L. Mackay, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; Mr. H. B. H. Turner, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.; and Captain H. A. Street, Port Officer, Madras. The other members are Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent, P. and O. Company; Sir Henry Morland, Kt., H. M. I. N., the Port Officer, Bombay; and Captain G. Wilson. After recording the evidence of the witnesses in Calcutta, the Commission will proceed on the 3rd proximo to Rangoon and then to Madras and Bombay. It will return early in February to Calcutta, where further evidence will be recorded, and the Report will be drawn up and submitted to the Government of India.

A RESOLUTION of the Government demanding the full time of the House until Christmas has been carried in the House of Commons by a large majority.

VERY severe weather, with snow storms, prevails throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

THE Queen has personally decorated Sergeants Watts and McAndrew, and Corporal Portman, with the medal for gallantry in the field against the Nagas at Konoma.

IN the Connemara divorce suit, the respondent was undefended. The petitioner testified that she was attacked with illness in 1875, and again in 1882, but was ignorant of the nature of the malady until she instituted the action for a separation. A charge of cruelty was founded thereupon. The petitioner stated that she rejected her husband's imploring appeal for pardon because he brought a baseless charge of adultery against her with Dr. Briggs, after the discovery of his Lordship's adultery with her maid, Moore. The evidence of a doctor, as also of her maid, Moore and Dr. Briggs, confirmed her Ladyship's statement as to the illness and adultery.

THE Secretary of State for India has set forth his views about the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in a despatch which is now before the Government of India.

IT is stated that Lord Cross has arrived at a less liberal conclusion than the Parliamentary Committee on the grievances of the Indian Uncovenented Civil Service.

ABOUT 4,000 men are found to sleep at night in the street of London, even in these bleak wintry days.

Thursday, 4th December.

DURING the month of September, 1,731 emigrants left Calcutta for Demerara and Trinadad, 1,078 proceeding to the former and 653 to the latter colony. Of the first number 748 were males and 330 females, and of the second 426 were males and 227 females, *or a proportion, respectively, of 39·11 and 46·86 women to every 100 men. Of the total, 1,466 were Hindoos and 265 Mahomedans, of* whom 133 came from Behar, 1,157 from the N.-W. Provinces, 416 from Oudh, 2 from the Punjab, 21 from the Native States, and 3 from Bombay. Ranged according to age, we find that 48 were under 2 years, 205 were between the ages of 2 and 10, 328 were between 20 and 30, 843 were between 30 and 40, 304 were between 40 and 50, and 3 were above 50. The last-named went out to the colonies to relatives who had settled down there.

UNDER Section 25th of Act XXVI. of 1881, entitled "The Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881," the Lieutenant Governor hereby declares the following days to be public holidays during the year, 1891:—

13th and 14th February	... Sripanchami.
25th March	... Dolejatra.
18th "	... Easter Saturday.
17th June	... Dashahara.
26th August	... Janmashtami
2nd October	... Mahalaya.
10th, 12th, 13th, and 17th October	... Durga and Lakhi Pujahs.
2nd November	... Kally Pujah.
10th and 11th November	... Jagadhatri Pujah.
24th and 26th December	... Christmas Eve and the day following Christmas Day,

Sundays, Newyear's day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day are public holidays under the Act.

WITH reference to the above notification, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby notifies that on the following days during 1891, which are not declared to be "public holidays" the offices under the Government of Bengal, and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in Bengal with the exception of the offices of Collector of Customs, Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, the Stamping Department of the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and the Salt Rowannah and Opium Sale Departments of the Board of Revenue shall be closed:—

I.—MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS,

Eed-ul-zoha, 17th July, Mohurrum, 15th August, and Fatiah doaz-dahum, 16th October.

II.—HINDU HOLIDAYS.

Durga and Lakhi Pujahs, the 8th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th and the 11th October.

III.—OTHER HOLIDAYS.

The day preceding Christmas Eve, the 23rd December.

THE Government of India, we hear, has given general sanction to the receipt of fees by Government Officers, appointed as Examiners of the Calcutta University.

LORD CONNEMARA and Staff left Madras on Saturday last for Guindy. On the 1st instant, Lord Connemara handed over charge of the Government of Madras to the Hon'ble G. Garstin, Officiating Senior Member of Council. The Hon'ble H. Stokes is next in rank to the Governor in this respect, but he is absent on leave, and cannot return until the 24th instant.

THE following interesting story is going round the German Press. At the foot of the Kullenburg in the neighbourhood of Coburg, stands a little school-house with a garden. While the owner was tending his flower beds, two ladies begged some roses. Calling again a few days later, they found the schoolmaster out, and, while inside awaiting his return, whiled away the time by looking at the pictures. When the schoolmaster came in, one of the ladies said she was pleased with his taste, but missed one picture, *viz*, a portrait of her brother. The schoolmaster was sorry; he had not the pleasure of knowing her brother. Not know her brother? He is the German Emperor. The two ladies were the Princess Charlotte of Meiningen and the Princess of Edinburgh. Apologising, the teacher promised that on their next visit her brother's portrait should have a place on the wall. "You need not trouble about that," said the Princess Charlotte. "As you have been so kind in giving us the roses, I will send you a portrait of my brother." The portrait of the Emperor and the rose tree are now objects of interest in the little village.

Friday, 5th December.

WOODYEAR'S celebrated Circus will soon open in Calcutta, after a highly successful tour in Australia, China, Japan, Batavia, and the Straits. The Circus comes direct from Rangoon, where the large and talented Company have been playing to large audiences. The *Rangoon Gazette* thus refers to a recent performance:—'The various acts of equestrianism were well carried through. Mr Schadel still carries the palm with his five horse picture act, showing as it does the clever horsemanship of the rider, and the careful training the animals have received. Mr J. Dixon was very clever. His evolutions on the almost imperceptible line on which he had to support himself, and that without any steadying poles, being quite up to anything of the kind we have seen before. New feats were shown on the trapeze which met with great applause, while the comic business kept the audience in roars of laughter.'

IT is reported that another quarrel has taken place between Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor. Prince Bismarck is about to publish a Life of the Emperor William I., and refuses to submit the proofs to the young Emperor, who insists that he has a right to see them, as they relate to matters of State importance. Prince Bismarck threatens the publication in England, and the Emperor retorts that if this is done, the circulation will be prohibited in Germany.

MR. GLADSTONE, on being asked if he would support Sir Joseph Pease's crusade against the Indian opium revenue, replied: "Since 1840 I have co-operated publicly and officially in endeavouring to correct our policy with regard to opium, and much of the evil has been got rid of. I cannot without more minute knowledge bind myself to any particular course, but I do not regard the question as closed.' With the improved tone and practice of the Indian Government I hope more good will yet be done."

IN an article on the Burmese and their religion contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir Lepel Griffin tells an amusing story of the Budhist monk's professional mysoginism:—"We were politely received by the abbot, a good old man, who was on most friendly terms with Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and whose merry laugh and twinkling eye contained no suggestion that he had abandoned interest in human affairs, or was looking forward to an early retirement into Nirvana. When we left the monastery, the abbot shook hands cordially with the Chief Commissioner and myself; but when my wife in turn extended her hand, the old man hesitated, and, drawing Sir Charles Crosthwaite on one side, anxiously inquired if his guest was not a young lady. He was not acquainted with the dress of English-women, the light of the candles was dim, and he had nearly committed an offence for which he would have had to undergo severe penance. The old abbot turned politely to my wife, and, putting his hands behind his back, told her that he much regretted that the rules of his order forbade him to touch the hand of a woman, but that this must not distress her, as he gave her his blessing all the same."

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN gives expression to the conviction, as one result of his observations in Burmah, that the industrial future of that province "belongs to the Chinese" He writes:—"This mysterious race which, with the Anglo Saxons and the Russians, will divide the earth a hundred years hence has already gained a firm footing in Burmah. Some forty thousand reside in Rangoon, a great portion of the trade of which is in their hands, while they are numerous in all the commercial towns up-country, such as Mandalay, Theyetmyo, and Paroku. Hard-working, frugal, and orderly when their secret societies are kept under due control, they are admirable and trustworthy men of business; while as artisans their industry is only excelled by their skill and versatility. They possess the very qualities, as responsible citizens, which the Burmese lack, and their introduction into the province in large numbers would be attended with the best results. These Chinese immigrants take to wife the Burmese women, to whom they prove very good and popular husbands. The offspring of these unions are singularly intelligent."

INFLUENZA is again becoming somewhat prevalent in London, the *British Medical Journal* says. During the fortnight ending November 8 four deaths were directly referred to influenza in London, and of these at least two were certified as from the Russian variety of that disorder. This increase has been coincident with a marked rise in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs.

A SCHEME for assimilating the pay and prospects of District Officers in the Central Provinces to those of District Officers in other Provinces is under consideration.

Saturday, 6th December.

A FEW nights ago a theft was committed at the Kalighat temple. His Highness the Maharajah of Nepaul presented three eyes set with diamonds and other precious stones valued at two to three thousand rupees to the temple. A *panda*, who watched his opportunity, stole them from the idol, but was caught in the very act, and arrested.

AT a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on the 1st November the Vice-Chairman submitted a letter from the Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division, forwarding a tracing showing the junction of Chitpore Road and Lall Bazar Street, and the land which it is supposed to make over to the Municipality on the condition that a footpath 8 feet wide is made, and maintained between the kerb stone and the south side of the Police building. The Engineer stated that almost two years ago it was arranged between Colonel Neill and himself that the new Police building should be thrown back so as to admit of the necessary widening of the road at this place. It was resolved that the offer be accepted in accordance with the plan accompanying the Executive Engineer's letter.

Indian Engineering writes:—It seems to be taken for granted now that Mr. James Kimber, who has served the Calcutta Municipality so long and well will retire next March, and as is usual on such occasions, speculation is let loose as to who will succeed him. Mr. R. B. Buckley has been freely mentioned as the probable successor, owing, perhaps, to his having officiated for Mr. Kimber as well as to the fact that he is a man of far more than average ability for such a post. But we think Mr. Buckley will decide to stand to his present ladder on which we feel sure he will climb rapidly, having set his foot on the important rung of superintending engineeringship. Mr. A. J. Hughes, the much trumpeted sanitary engineer of the N. W. P., has not been forgetful of future plums: but we hardly think he would suit a Corporation like Calcutta. There are still two or three prominent men fit for such work, left to choose from; but we rather incline to the opinion that it will be considered advisable to notify the vacancy, and that ultimately a rank outsider will be selected.'

THE *Pioneer* observes:—"As to whether a man's conduct in private life ought to be allowed to influence our judgment of him as a public personage, different people will hold different opinions, and it would perhaps be profitless to inquire whether the hue and cry which has been raised after Mr. Parnell it is not as much an illustration of the British public's appreciation of the doctrine of expiation by means of a scape-goat as of anything else. The important point to consider is the probable effect of the present outcry on the political situation. It is evident that the Irish party are extremely loth to part with Mr. Parnell, nor is this disinclination matter for marvel. He is the only man among them who has the least claim to the title of statesman, or who possesses the tact and judgment necessary in a party leader. If he goes there is no one to take his place and the Irish party would become even more disorganised and demoralised than it is at present. It will be no surprise, therefore, if at Monday's meeting the members of the party resolve to suffer the effects of Mr. Gladstone's divine wrath rather than pass a direct vote of censure on their leader. They must at all events take one course or the others, and whichever it be it is likely to considerably weaken the Opposition. If Mr. Parnell retires, the Irish party as we have said loses its strongest member: if he stays Mr. Gladstone can hardly withdraw from the position he has taken up, and the relations between the Gladstonians and Parnellites will be severely strained. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; but it will be a curious thing if this tainted breeze from the divorce court should turn out of material advantage to the Government."

IT appears that the report that Sir D. M. Wallace has been deputed to accompany the Czarewitch during his tour in India is correct. His selection is believed to have been made almost at the eleventh hour, and is understood in London to have been made at the suggestion of Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was able to satisfy the Russian Court that Sir Donald Wallace would be a more suitable guide than M. Onon, the Russian Ambassador at Athens.

SOME of the Bombay papers have been advocating the use of the Rajkumar Colleges for the training of native commissioned officers for the Army, now that the Government have pronounced against the scheme for the founding of an Indian Sandhurst at Poona.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1890-91.)

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday* the 10*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S on *Thursday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel and Cobalt.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday* the 11*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Elliptical and Rotatory Polarisation.

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Friday* the 12*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Sulphur and Sulphuretted Hydrogen

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 12*th Inst.*, from 3 to 4 P. M

Subject: Oxygen Compounds of Sulphur.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 13*th Inst.*, from 4 to 5 P. M.

Subject: Zinc and Iron.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 6th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890.

AN INDIAN DEMONSTRATION AT CROYDON.

CROYDON has recently been the scene of a grand and successful Indian demonstration. A very largely attended public meeting convened by the local Women's Liberal Association, was held on the 14th of October, at the Skating Rink, for the purpose of listening to addresses on the subject of reform for India. The Meeting was presided over by Dr. Aubrey, Liberal candidate for the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, deeply regretted that the interests of India with its 250 millions of people have occupied comparatively so small a portion of English attention in years gone by. He reminded his hearers that the late lamented Mr. Fawcett, who was termed the Member for India, said, not long before his death, that, "of all the duties I undertake there is none respecting which I feel so hopeless about as the one I try to perform for India." Dr. Aubrey spoke nothing but the truth when he pointed out how very arduous, not to say impossible, is the task of arousing public interest in Great Britain with regard to India. He observed:—"We have to consider the fact that there are upwards of 200 millions of people in India who are subject to the British sway. They are our fellow-subjects and we are responsible for their material and moral prosperity. Things that affect them affect us, and we have to consider what is best in order to secure the highest interests of the people of that great country. There has been a large expenditure for railways, in the construction of roads, and for irrigation works and things of that kind; but I venture to say that no one who has at all studied the great problem of Indian affairs will come to the conclusion that the British Government and the British people have adequately discharged their duties towards those 200 millions of people." This must be the verdict of every right-minded and true-hearted Briton, who [illegible] the trouble to make himself acquainted [illegible] the real facts of the case. Dr. Aubrey [illegible] the British public to remember that [illegible] millions of people in India about one-fo[illegible] living on the very verge of starvation [illegible] behoves his countrymen to do all th[illegible] their power to remedy a state of thi[illegible] cannot be considered as reproach u[illegible] land.

Dr. Aubrey was followed by Mr. C[illegible] early explained how the Congress [illegible] has come into existence. He said:—[illegible] years past the Indian Government [illegible] stimulating the education of the people, they have not begun as we have begun in this country, and as I think they ought to have done, by laying a broad and complete system of primary education, but they have developed their education from the top. There are colleges, high schools, Anglo-vernacular schools in which English is the basis of education; and these various institutions are turning out year by year twenty, thirty, or even forty thousand men, who have been receiving almost precisely the same education as is given to our own youth at home, at the London University, at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh or St. Andrew's; so that every year, for many years past, there have been turned out into Indian society men as highly educated as the average University student at home. These young men have all been trained in Western ideas, Western civilization and Western political economy; they have been trained in liberal politics, in English political theories, and you cannot wonder that all over India these educated men, entering as they have the learned professions, becoming medical men, barristers, engineers, pleaders, entering the Civil Service, going into commerce, and filling all the various positions that educated men fill in England—you cannot be surprised that, they trained under Western ideas,—should demand some share in the government of the country." Nothing could be more reasonable than this demand of the educated Natives for a fair share in the administration of their own country; but the Indian bureaucrat who is so jealous of his own rights and privileges that he will not part with an iota of them, is naturally opposed to any changes in the existing state of things. Mr. Caine clearly explained to the British people that if the demand of the Indian people for the election of half the members of the Legislative Councils were granted it would hardly parallel the representation of the people that was given in Simon de Montfort's Parliament in England. And yet that demand is scouted on the ground that India is not fit for a system of elective Government such as prevails in Great Britian. Nothing could be more absurd than this contention. Mr. Caine remarked:—"Of one thing I am certain, that if it were the intention of the Indian Administration to keep India bound down under her own laws, under the Imperial rule which now exists, they ought to have kept India ignorant; instead of which they have educated India, and educated India is demanding that they shall be treated like educated people and just as Englishmen are admitted to a full share in their own Government; that some steps should be taken, at any rate, in the direction of taking the Indian people into partnership and giving them a fair share in the Government of their own country. We have had sedition in times past in our own history. That sedition has vanished before the freedom which has come to the people of England when they got household suffrage. You could not get up a revolution in England: the thing would be impossible * * * You would find if there be any sedition in India—I deny that there is any—that would melt away like the mist before the morning sun of the grievances of the people could be brought out by representatives of the Indian people duly elected by a wise scheme of representation to the various Legislative Councils of the country." This is the language of genuine statesmanship and true wisdom; but we have little hope that such sound views will commend themselves to the average Anglo-Indian. He cannot be convinced that England has nothing to fear from the extension of the liberties of the Indian people. But India, as Mr. Caine says, is appealing to the English people who are the final arbiters of her fate and expects them to do justice to her.

The next speaker was Mr. Bradlaugh, who pointed out that a hundred years ago the prominent leaders of English politics, Messrs. Pitt and Fox, were very earnest about the better government of India; and the reason is obvious. "For, then," Mr. Bradlaugh continued, "Parliament was jealous—and justly jealous—of the company of Merchant Adventurers who, by methods which it would be useless now to recall, had begun to build up that Empire of India which is now so vast, and the acquisition of which in its greatest part has been so little honourable to us. It inquired how this East India governed—not once, not twice, not three times, but every time the East India Company came for a renewal of its Charter. In 1857 you, the people of England, dispossessing of its governmental powers this company of Merchant Adventurers, took the government of nearly two hundred millions then, two hundred and fifty millions now, into your own hands; and how have you cared for them?" It is for the British nation to answer the question which Mr. Bradlaugh so pointedly put to them. They can not deny that they are supremely indifferent to matters which affect the interests of their voiceless Indian fellow-subjects. The House of Commons is supposed to exercise a control over the administration of India; but as Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently observed, in politics there are a great many suppositions which, although they are not false, are not quite true. He said:—"Curiously enough the Secretary of State for India, the Under-Secretary of State, the Indian Council and the Indian officials are the officials under the service of the Crown over whom the House of Commons has no control. The salaries in the Home Department, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and all the highest officials, are voted by the House of Commons, and we have a light hand on them some times. If we cannot whip them, we can make them hear the lash, and if we cannot convince them we can at least keep them up all night to listen to the remonstrances we make. But not one penny of the salary of any one of the officers I have alluded to is voted either by the people of England or by the people of India. They get it uncontrolled and it is the mere accident of the ballot—a ballot which was fortunate to Mr. Caine, a ballot which sometimes fortunate to myself, but which this year has not proved so successful—whether you have an opportunity during the whole of the Session of Parliament, of making any statement whatever to the House upon Indian affairs." How can this state of things be remedied? Mr. Bradlaugh pointed out that one easy remedy might be effected as far as England is concerned by arranging that all the Home charges of India might be voted in supply, the money being debited to India, and repaid from Indian finances. This is an excellent suggestion, and we should very much like to see it given effect to. The adoption of Mr. Bradlaugh's proposal would furnish the House of Commons with an opportunity of criticising the conduct of every official in England and of exercising an effective control over the Home charges, which now absorb nearly one-half of the net revenues of India, and which are continually expanding.

The Rev. C. J. Street then moved the following Resolution:—"That this meeting of the Croydon Women's Liberal Association and inhabitants of Croydon expresses its most cordial sympathy with the efforts which, by constitutional means, the Indian people are making to obtain redress of their grievances through the good will and help of the English people, and especially asks that the elective principle may be recognised in any Indian Councils Bill which may be submitted to Parliament, and that the Chairman be and is hereby empowered, to sign the following petition." The petition simply prays the House of Commons to allow of the insertion in any Indian Councils Reform Bill a section permitting the election of an adequate proportion of the members of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils and of a large increase in the number of the members of the respective councils. Mr. Street, in moving the resolution, said:—"Now, I fully believe that the injustice done to the Indian people has been unintentional to a large extent, and has been from a want of knowledge rather than from a want of heart. But, unfortunately, we English people seem to carry with us wherever we go the idea that we are a very superior people, and that every body whom we come into contact with must play the second fiddle to ourselves. So wherever we go, we leave an unfortunate impression behind us, and create an unfortunate feeling in the minds of those whom we are called upon to rule. Very often it is short-sightedness and narrow judgment that we English people display in seeing no good in anything except in British institutions and British methods. We do not seem to be able to understand that other people may have different

methods from our own, and that for them in their own circumstances those methods may be much more suitable than those which we adopt in our own country; and so, almost in every part of the world, we play the same game, and make great fools of ourselves in the eyes of the civilised world." We need hardly say that we fully subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. One of the great defects in the English character is their habit of adopting a conventional account of things, satisfying their own minds with it and then imagining that it will satisfy all people's minds also. The English will not ask themselves what really meets the wants of others. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, in a neat little speech, seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Street. He said:—"Any one who is acquainted with the village system of India knows that at a time when civilisation was unknown in this country [England] representative institutions of a kind obtained in that country [India.] Representation is ingrained in the minds of the people. * * * The village system, which is based upon representation, is still to be found in the country, and in some parts it is still in full operation." We commend these observations to Lord Salisbury who thinks that representative institutions do not suit Oriental people. The resolution moved by Mr. Street was unanimously adopted and the meeting separated after according its best thanks to the speakers and the Chairman.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL.

THE Bengal Government has received the reports on the working of Mofussil Municipalities in the Lower Provinces during 1889-90. It appears that of the total number of Municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 147, the same as in the preceding year; but since the close of period under review two Municipalities have been abolished. The elective system was in force in all the Mofussil Municipalities in Bengal last year with the exception of only 29, and the results of elections held during the year were fairly satisfactory. Of 103 bye-elections held to fill up vacancies in the ranks of Commissioners, 91 were conducted successfully; but the remaining 12 failed owing to nominations of candidates not having been submitted by the electors, within the time prescribed by the rules. The first general elections for the two newly-formed Municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpore and Maniktolla were held last year, and they were warmly contested in several words, the people generally taking a lively interest in the matter. An analysis of the figures relating to the proportion of officials and Europeans to the total number of Commissioners shows that the percentage of the former during the past year was 16.1 as compared with 26.3 in 1881-82, and that of the latter was 9.0 as compared with 22.9 in 1881-82. This reduction in the percentage of officials and Europeans to the total number of Commissioners proves that so far as the *personnel* of the Municipal Committees is concerned, full scope is being gradually given to the principle of allowing the town people to manage their own affairs. The attendance at the meetings held in the Municipalities during the year was on the whole satisfactory, and the statistics show that a large amount of time and trouble was gratuitously and unsparingly devoted by the Municipal Commissioners to the discharge of their duties.

With respect to Municipal taxation, we notice that the tax on holdings was in force in 36 Municipalities, and was levied at rates below the maximum of 7½ per cent. in 13 towns. In the Burdwan Division the maximum rate was levied in all the Municipalities in which the tax on holdings was in force, with the exception of Hughly and Chinsurah. The Commissioner of the Division being of opinion that the full rate should be levied in this town, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his concurrence in it. His Honor goes further and holds that the same course should be pursued in most of the other Municipalities in which the tax on holdings is below the full rate. It is pointed out that in the Bhagulpore Division the rate is levied below the maximum in every place where a rate is imposed; and that in the Nuddea Municipalities the rates are still unduly low. The Lieutenant-Governor observes:—"It is not too much to say that in all Municipal towns in Bengal there is a crying want of funds to meet expenditure which is gradually being forced upon the Commissioners especially in the direction of improved sanitation. It is equally true that, whether the tax is based on assessment of holdings, or on persons according to their circumstances and property, the present rate of taxation is exceedingly low and far from oppressive on the rate-payers. The tax on persons varies at rates from 8 annas to one rupee per cent. on the estimated income of the assessee. The average incidence of Municipal taxation throughout Bengal (excluding Calcutta) during the past year was only 11 annas and 11 pies per head of the population, and in no less than 67 Municipalities the incidence is so low that it amounts to 8 annas or less per head.* * * By way of comparison it may be noted—the figures are taken for the year 1886-87—that the incidence per head of Municipal taxation proper (exclusive of Presidency towns) is in Bombay Re 1—4—5 and in the Punjab Re 1—2—6. In Madras it is annas 11—11 and in the North-Western Provinces annas 11—12. These figures show how very moderate is the incidence of municipal taxation in India generally; and especially that it is low in Bengal, where the wealth of the people and their standard of comfort are greater than in the other provinces. It is obvious, therefore, that there is scope for some increase in municipal taxation; and unless there is such an increase, it is impossible that reforms can be undertaken." We have always maintained that in the matter of taxation, whether Imperial or Municipal, there can be no comparison between the wealthy countries of Europe and a poor country like India. It has been shown over and over again that the income of the people in the United Kingdom per head of the population is £35 per annum, whereas that of the Indian people is only Rs. 27 or about £2. The comparison which has been instituted in the passage quoted above between the incidence of Municipal taxation in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency on the one hand and the Lower Provinces on the other is also fallacious. Mr. Cotton knows very well that in the Punjab no less than 94 per cent. of the entire municipal revenues is levied from octroi or town duties and in the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Bombay town) about 64 per cent. But in Bengal the whole of the Municipal revenue is raised from direct taxation. Mr. Cotton, we know, has proposed the levying of town duties in Bengal, and recorded a note on the subject. But a Bengal District Officer of experience combats the idea of making octroi general in the Province and points out that although this mode of taxation may be suited to the walled towns in the Upper Provinces, it is physically impossible to introduce the octroi in Bengal.

The total income of the Mofussil municipalities in Bengal amounted during the year under report to 26½ lakhs against 30½ lakhs of the previous year. This large falling off is more apparent than real, as it is due to the abolition of the Suburban Municipality and the amalgamation of a portion of the area included within it with the town of Calcutta. The total Municipal expenditure of the Province was 26¾ lakhs during 1889-90 against 30½ lakhs in the preceding year. The dismemberment of the Suburban Municipality also accounts for the smaller expenditure of the past year. It is satisfactory to note that the largest expenditure is incurred on conservancy and that the Municipal Commissioners last year increased their expenditure on works of general utility. But the percentage of charges under the head of General Establishment is still very high in some Divisions, notably in Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore, where it exceeded 14 per cent. of the total income of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor rightly holds that it is incumbent on the Commissioners to try and restrict the expenditure on this item as much as possible. The policy of Government in regard to loans for local works of utility having been altered, every encouragement is now offered to municipalities to apply for advances for the execution of well-considered schemes of improvement. The Government Resolution says:—"Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disappointed with the manner in which municipalities have availed themselves of the more liberal policy inaugurated by Government, and he is quite sure that a very profitable use is being made of the loans already granted. But he would be glad to see the larger municipalities, especially in Behar, more forward to appreciate the necessity of capital expenditure. He has no doubt that in a short time there will be greater willingness in this direction. It must not be forgotten that municipal administration in Bengal is still in its infancy, and that the Commissioners generally have had no opportunity of appreciating the enormous benefits which result from capital outlay on sanitary and other works." As Lord Lansdowne justly remarked at Ajmere the other day, the Indian municipalities being still young, it would be a mistake to expect too much from them at once.

As regards the working of the Municipal Act, there is almost a consensus of opinion among Commissioners and Magistrates. They think that in spite of many faults of omission and commission, the municipalities in Bengal have worked successfully and have made good use of the funds at their disposal. "If no great progress has been made," writes the Commissioner of Burdwan, "in sanitary and other improvements, it has been due to the want of means rather to the want of will". The Commissioner of the Presidency Division says that "both the elected and nominated Commissioners continue generally to take interest in their duties and the work has been carried on smoothly." The Commissioner of Rajshahye finds fault with the Commissioners of Rampore Bauleah for showing a want of firmness in dealing with the opposition encumbered in the attempt to revise assessments, but, considering the working of the municipalities as a whole, he is very well satisfied with the manner in which the Commissioners have discharged their duties; The Commissioner of Dacca's acquaintance with the municipalities of his Division being very short, he has rightly refrained from making any general remarks on their working. He, however, objects to the establishment of very petty municipalities and to the inclusion in them of agricultural villages; and Sir Steuart Bayley concurs in this opinion. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore states that the administration of municipal affairs has been on the whole satisfactory. The Commissioner of Chittagong is the only officer who thinks that no progress is being made. It will thus be seen that the opinion of the local officers is upon the whole favourable. The past year, remarks the Lieutenant-Governor, has been characterised by much good work and honest devotion to public duty. Of course, there are defects and weak points in the system under which municipal affairs are now administered in Bengal; but in most municipalities the Commissioners have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner and earned the thanks of Government.

THE CASE OF GOPALNUND SWAMI.

As the case has created some uproar in the country, we have taken some pains in procuring the papers relating to it. Gopalnund Swami is a Hindu devotee of Benares. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, in default, to undergo a further imprisonment for six months by the Joint Magistrate of Arrah. And what was his offence? It has been set forth in the following judgment of Mr. Charles, the Sessions Judge of Arrah, who has somewhat reduced the sentence:

HIGH COURT CRIMINAL No. 72.

Court of Session, Appellate Jurisdiction "Shahabad."

The 15th October 1890.

Criminal No. 143 of 1890.

Appeal from the order of Mr. J. H. E. Garrett Assistant Magistrate of Buxar, Dated 20th September 1890.

Gopalanund Swami ... ... *Appellant*

The appellant was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500, in default further 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 147 $\frac{379}{114}$ and $\frac{325}{114}$ I. P. C.

The appellant was also ordered to furnish a bond with 3 sureties of Rs. 500 each, to keep the peace for

a period of 2 years from the date of his release under Act. 106 O. P. C.

Judgment.

It appears from the record of this case that butchers are in the habit of frequenting the Burhampur fair in this district, in order to purchase cattle, and on such occasions they and their cattle remain in a garden to the north of the fair. The appellant Gopalanand Swami describes himself as a preacher against cattle killing, and in favour of the advancement of the country, and it is clearly proved and admitted that he frequents cattle fairs with the express object of dissuading his co-religionists from selling their cattle to butchers, although the slaughtering of cattle is not prohibited by the Vedas it is no doubt lawful for any one to use his influence against a practice which he considers wrong, but the appellant in this case has been convicted of exceeding his legal rights by instigating a large party of his co-religionists to set the law at defiance, and to commit deeds of violence.

The circumstances connected with this case will appear from the following short history which is abstracted partly from the complaints made at the time by the parties themselves at the local police outpost at Burhampur, and partly from the recorded evidence.

At 8 A. M. on the 17th of April last, Madan butcher and the appellant Gopalnand made cross charges against each other at the police out-post at Burhampur and after an abstract of their complaints had been recorded they were both referred to the Magistrate. The gist of Madan butcher's complaint was that this Hindu Gossain was going about prohibiting people from selling their cattle, and was also directing the butchers not to make purchases.

Gopalnund's complaint was that Madan butcher lays cattle in the fair, under the guise of a Hindu cultivator, and when Gopalnund found fault with Madan for resorting to this trick, Madan abused him.

Two hours later, about 10 A.M. the same day Madan and Bulakin butchers again went to the police outpost which is about a mile from the butcher's head-quarters at the fair, and complained that the same Gossain had come with a number of Hindus to the butchers' camp and was ready to quarrel with them and beat them, and for this reason police protection was asked for. Accordingly a Head Constable, two Constables and some Chowkidars were sent off at once to the butchers' camp to keep the peace. Shortly after this, about 11 AM, Salaru butcher reported at the outpost that the appellant Gossain had brought a large body of Hindus to the butchers' camp, and had instigated the Hindus, who were armed with lathis, to beat the butchers, several of whom had been wounded in consequence. This complainant also reported that the buffaloes and cows had run away here and there, but not a word about their being stolen. On receiving this information Sub-Inspector Hira Lal with Jahari Lal, another Sub-Inspector, and a Writer Constable and some Chowkidars repaired to the butchers' camp where Hira Lal swears that he found three butchers named Khairali, Hasanali and Mangar lying on the ground wounded. The medical evidence shows that these three persons had injuries (which were probably inflicted by lathis) on various parts of their bodies, and Hasanali's nose was broken.

Hira Lal swears that he saw the appellant in the garden with all the other rioters and ordered the Constable to arrest him, upon which the appellant beckoned to the mali, who began to shout and prepare to attack the police, so that the Police were compelled to refrain from making the arrest.

The butchers themselves are the only witnesses who can speak to what the appellant instigated his adherents to do, and what they did in consequence of this instigation. The Joint Magistrate who tried this case has recorded his opinion that these butchers have been guilty of exaggeration and he does not believe that the appellant either himself committed any assualt or loosed any of the cattle. He has, however, found the appellant guilty under sections 147, $\frac{325}{114}$ and $\frac{379}{114}$ of the I. P. C. and has sentenced him separately under each of these sections besides binding him down to keep the peace for two years after his release from custody.

The appellant's defence is the usual *alibi*, but I do not believe it, as I can see no reason to suppose that the Hindu Inspector and other constables would swear to the presence of the appellant in the butchers' camp and his obstructing arrest. If this were not true, in my opinion however the theft of cattle is probably an exaggeration as has already been pointed out, the first complaint of the actual rioting was made by Salaru butcher, and he made no charge of theft, but on the contrary mentioned that when the butchers were beaten and driven away, their cattle also ran away hither and thither. Again, if robbing the butchers' cattle had been part of the rioters' design they could have removed all the cattle before the police came up as they admittedly came to the butchers' camp about 9 A. M. while the police did not arrive on the scene until an hour or two after this, and even when Sub-Inspector Hira Lall came up, he found most of the cattle close to the camp.

In my opinion the common object of the appellant and his armed adherents was not to *steal* but to drive away the butchers and their cattle from the garden or to be where they had their camp at the fair, and in persuance of this object they remained triumphantly in possession of this garden till the police arrived and found them there. I see no reason to doubt that the appellant Gossain went with a large body of armed cultivators, and instigated them to drive away the butchers and their cattle from their camp, but I acquit him of theft as I do not believe that theft was one of the common object of the rioters, though it is possible that individuals may have improved the occasion by appropriating some of the cattle which had got loose. The fine inflicted by the Joint-Magistrate for theft is remitted, and if realized will be returned. I confirm the conviction of the appellant under sections 147 and $\frac{325}{114}$ but I remit the imprisonment inflicted under section $\frac{325}{114}$ as this part of the sentence is contrary to the Full Bench Ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Nilmoney Poddar and others (I L. R XVI Calcutta P. 442,) but I uphold the sentence of 18 months imprisonment passed for rioting under Section, 147 I. P. C. I also convict the appellant under Section 224 of the I. P. C. for intentionally offering illegal obstruction to his lawful apprehension for an offence, and I sentence him to six months rigorous imprisonment under that Section, but this imprisonment will run concurrently with 18 months rigorous imprisonment to which he has already been sentenced for rioting. I also confirm the order of the Joint Magistrate of Buxar binding down the appellant to keep the peace for two years after his release from custody. No doubt the punishment amounting to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment is heavy but the utterly lawless conduct of the appellant in having the butchers attacked and driven out of their camp by an armed mob, and his subsequent defiance of the police with the support of this mob seem to me to call for heavy punishment. On my finding in this case the first point taken in appeal to the effect that this is a case of dacoity triable by the Sessions Court only, needs not be considered.

SD. J. G. CHARLES
Sessions Judge

15th December 90.

Now what Gopalnund Swami did every Hindu would have done more or less under the circumstance. The abhorence of cow-slaughter and the most sacred character of the duty to prevent it are things deeply implanted in the Hindu mind. So, there was nothing unlawful for him to use his influence against a practice which he considered wrong. Indeed the Judge himself admits it in his judgment.

The next question is, whether he broke the law, and if he did it whether he deserved the severe punishment awarded him. Now the Judge himself admits that the Swami's was not the party who wounded the butchers. He further admits that the butchers brought no independent witnesses to prove their case. And he admits further that the evidence of the butchers is not quite reliable, as they exaggerated matters. Taking all these facts into consideration, the utmost that can be said against the Swami is that he overstepped the bounds of discretion in preaching amongst a mob who took the law in their own hands and maltreated the butchers. Is not two years' imprisonment some thing like a cruel sentence in his case? The judge might have vindicated the law and yet taken into consideration the fact, that the Swami had acted from a pious motive and was for humanity. It seems to have occurred to the Judge that the best remedy for such fanaticism was a crushing punishment. We think, it is a political blunder of the greatest magnitude to view such matters from a European point of view.

Indeed, the Swami was no criminal at all, in the ordinary sense of the word. He should have been never treated like a common felon, much less punished with such severity. The case ought to be brought before the High Court. We earnestly trust that such of our distinguished countrymen, as Rai Buddri Das Bahadur, Sheo Box Bogla, Rai Surujmal Bahadur, who are in charge of the Pinjrapole, will come forward to the rescue of this Swami who has brought this trouble upon himself not to serve any private end, but to further the cause of humanity. It is specially their duty to help him, as the Swami has no relation to take care of him.

UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

A NATIVE adage has it that a venerable pandit was asked to expound the law about penance for the killing of a spider, and, imagining that the offence was committed by a householder of substance, the sage gave a long list of penalties and expiations and sacrifices for the washing off of so dire an offence. But said the interrogator—"Well, you will then incur a very heavy cost, for it is your son who is guilty of the offence." The pandit, however, was in no way unequal to the occasion. He readily said :—'If that is all, there will be nothing for it, for an old dictum says that the expiation for the offence of killing a spider is nothing —*Makor marle dhokor hai*' This anecdote has been recalled to our mind by the action of the Education Department *in re* the question of disaffiliation. The offence was a false certificate, and Sir A. Croft and his colleagues in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University ruled that the offenders *i. e.* the Ripon College should be at once annihilated. Certain honest and unthinking people said that the measure of punishment was too excessive and it should be tempered and made lenient. But no, the offended dignity of the law cannot be otherwise satisfied, and insisted that not only the offender be punished but his kith and kin to the fourteenth generation. "What," said a sapient don arguing from a pedagogue's standpoint, "is the effect on moral philosophy of such a course?" He apprehended that the partition between the class-rooms of the teacher of morality and the teacher of law there would bring on a sad catastrophe in regard to first principles. Some body would be teaching one thing and a other quite the opposite. The appeal to Doomsday was particularly telling. "In that case to-day would mark a crisis in the history of this University; for the question that you have to decide is whether you will support a system under which the youth of this country are trained to defy regulations and to scoff at common honesty, or whether you will defend the good name of the University and strike a blow in favour of truth and honest dealings." The question was whether the suspension of a College for one year or for six months would be sufficient amercement for the offence and, that in reference to it the analogy of the thin partition as apprehended by Mr. Tawney or the punishment suggested by Sir A. Croft would justify the doom is a matter of question and the audience seem to have received the threatening with ill suppressed laughter and no sign of sorrow.

They failed to perceive that they would create a crisis in the history of the University by preferring the moderate punishment of six months to the highest or as we call it, "hanging for a year", and that the ex-Vice-Chancellor favored the idea of giving an opportunity to the offender to mend his manner and making rules so as not to repeat the offence again. But this was too much of a good thing for our Draconian legislators. They insisted upon twelve months as the full measure of punishment for the guilt and that unfortunately is not mentioned as the punishment in the penal code of the University. No grace shall be allowed and the Syndicate acting *suo motu*, could not wait for the wishes of the Senate, but they sent in a request to the Chancellor to carry out the temporary hanging without any consideration. This was, however, too much for the Chancellor acting as he was beyond the pale of the Syndicate. He made his Secretary write that he would wait till the Senate had taken the latest amendment into consideration and come to a resolution. And as for the Draconian Syndicate, a meeting of the Senate has been announced for Saturday next and it is then to be decided whether the Law classes of the Ripon College are to exist or to undergo the punishment of six months' hanging as their judges have decided. Shakespeare typified a hard-hearted man in Shylock, who insisted on his pound of flesh, though the present bond says nothing of

the kind. This is the way in which the sympathy of the people can best be secured. We are Hindus and cannot fully appreciate the value of the Christian doctrine of mercy, but we do also fail to perceive the beauty of the Croftian logic of punishment.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

The meeting on Saturday last in honor of Sir Steuart Bayley was a very successful one. Representatives of all classes of the community were present. The feeling that animated the assemblage was that the retiring Lieutenant-Governor was eminently entitled to the honor which was intended to be done to him. The proceedings, which we publish in another column, will speak for themselves, and need no comment from us. It has been clearly proved that Sir Steuart Bayley enjoyed great popularity as a ruler, and this must be very gratifying to all his friends and admirers. When he assumed the reins of Government three years ago, he was received with enthusiastic welcome by all classes of the community, and we are happy to be able to say that those hopes were not entertained without ground. He brought to the Government of Bengal a well-balanced mind, habits of patient research, generous sympathies, and a wide and varied experience acquired in the course of his eminent services in different departments, judicial, executive and political, and it was well known that he possessed administrative ability of a very high order. The results of his administration of these Provinces during the last three years bear ample testimony to his superior powers as a ruler. There was one strikingly satisfactory feature of his administration which greatly raised him in the estimation of the people. Confronted by the necessity of reconciling the many conflicting interests that are represented in our community, he tried to carry on the administration in almost every important branch of the Government in a laudable spirit of conciliation. Even in cases where his measures did not commend themselves to public approval, it was freely conceded that he acted according to his conscience and with due regard to all important interests.

The chief measures of his administration already belong to the history of these Provinces. With the wisdom of a true statesman, he sedulously refrained from introducing violent innovations in the working of the administrative machinery, but contented himself with watching and fostering existing institutions and helping to develop and improve them in a way calculated to advance the public interests. His efforts to reform the Police, to improve the working of the Civil Courts, to develop a popular system of Education by the encouragement of private and indigenous institutions, and the firmness with which he introduced a most desirable reform in the Excise administration, have deservedly received the general commendation. The other gratifying features in his administration, as has been so well pointed out in the Address which is proposed to be presented to him, are his liberal encouragement of the policy of Local Self-Government, looking upon lapses with indulgence and judiciously directing how it might produce better results; his well-devised extension of the system of independent Benches of Magistrates, the improvement of the system of recruitment for the Statutory and Subordinate Executive services, and the efforts he made for affording facilities in the payment of land revenue and for diminishing the rigour of the Sunset law. His solicitude for the welfare of the aristocracy manifested in his kind efforts to settle family disputes among them, has also been greatly appreciated. The extensive tours he annually made at the sacrifice in many cases of personal comforts to satisfy himself personally as to the condition of the country and its people, and the promptness with which he devised measures of relief in times of scarcity are proofs that his love for the people has been the animating and guiding principle of his administration.

It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude and weight of the burden which the administration of these wealthy, populous and progressive provinces imposes upon the head of the Government without a responsible consultative body such as the sister provinces of Bombay and Madras are provided with. It, therefore, redounds in no small degree to the credit of his administration that during the short period of a little more than three years Sir Steuart Bayley should have been able to do so much to promote and consolidate the various interests entrusted to his charge.

His attitude regarding the Calcutta Municipal Bill has been freely criticized by us, and it is needless to recur to that painful subject in this place. The Calcutta Municipal Act and the curtailment of Durga Puja holidays are blots in Sir Steuart's administration of which the less said the better. But let that pass. We take this opportunity of publicly expressing our heart-felt regret at Sir Steuart Bayley's premature retirement from his high office; but the consolation is still left to us that his heart in his new sphere of life will still be with a people by whom his honored name will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE have to remind members that a Meeting of Sir Steuart Bayley Memorial Committee will be held at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at 3-30 P.M.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Council will be held on Friday, the 12th instant.

SIR Steuart Bayley gives his last garden party on Thursday next, the 11th instant. A very large gathering is expected on the occasion.

THE first meeting of the Bengal Council for the session 1890-91 will be held on Saturday, the 13th instant.

MR. FORBES of Dacca is very inconsiderate. He has given publicity, with a view to suppressing, a scheme for a novel object. It is no other than the suppression of dacoity. It is not so tried as the salt on a bird's tail, as we learnt in our school days, but it is really a classic one for its importance. It bespeaks high clasical reading in the Bengal Police which has given us a combination of the beacon, the curfew, the fiery cross and the chuppatee of the Mutineers, all beautifully commingled. The only thing wanting is the tax or *Beconagium* made, in the place of which we have a charge on the pound fund. We could in mind realize the fiery cross uplifted on the tops of one rock to another, as pictures in the canto on the "Gathering" in "the Lady of the Lake," missing only the slaughtered animal. The idea is rich and the amount of reading displayed is large; but the mistake was that the idea was not embodied in an orthodox report in English, but put in a barbarous jargon, the Hindi. It has necessitated Mr. Forbes's translating the precious document into English and smuggling it in the correspondence column of the *Englishman*. There is another hardship; it is but now *sub-judice* in a Magistrate's Court in Purneah and the guilding might be lost in the handling of the underlings of the Court. The idea of the beconagium or dacoitage should be taken up by our new Minister of Finance. He would find it better paying and less vexatious than any Harrisonage or Bayleyage on Bengali residential houses in Calcutta. Why not try it? It would be the best monument to perpetuate the memory of our Governors.

FOR the purposes of giving fuller effect to the views of the Government of India in regard to discipline in colleges and schools in Bengal, the establishment of a special Training College for teachers in high schools in Calcutta, has been sanctioned, and will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in his last report, says that "the proposed closure of the Hindu School in Calcutta will supply a convenient building for the new Institution." Alas for the Hindu College and its offshoot the school. The Director of Public Instruction says:—'Although beaten by Dacca, the Hindu and Hare Schools still rank second and third; but their diminished roll-number, owing to the competition of cheaper private schools in their neighbourhood, confirms the view that the time has come for placing them under the same roof in charge of one Head Master—a change which has received the provisional approval of the Government of Bengal. This process would result in a saving of about Rs. 10,000 a year, though at the outset, most of the teachers would have to be retained as supernumerous in other schools'. We cannot say that the management is not partly responsible for this and the management means the Government. It is a thousand pities that Indian Eton could not be permitted to maintain its splendour and glory. Rugby and Eton in one, will, let us hope be a greater success.

MR. PARNELL evidently loves himself and power better than his country and his party, and his conduct has effectively alienated the only supporters of Home Rule outside his own camp, namely the Gladstonian Liberals. Stung at the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to let him continue in the leadership of his party he has committed an indiscretion which considerably throws back the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. He has issued a manifesto in which he declares that the position of the Parnellite section of the Irish party has been sapped and destroyed by Liberal wire-pullers. The object of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. John Morley, he says, is to influence the party in its choice of a leader by claiming the right to veto that choice. "The threat conveyed in the letter "says he," is that Home Rule will be lost to Ireland unless the party consents to throw me to the English wolves who are howling for my destruction. This compels me to divulge facts which hitherto have not been imparted to my colleagues." Mr. Parnell then recites the parleying between Mr. Gladstone and himself which took place in November 1889. At that time, he says, Mr. Gladstone proposed to conciliate English opinion by reducing the number of the Irish members in the British House of Commons to thirty-two, intimating at the same time that the Irish Parliament, when constituted, would not be permitted to settle the land question. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to press the matter with his colleagues. Mr. Parnell strongly opposed the proposition to reduce the number of Irish representatives in the Commons. Mr. John Morley, before the opening of the present session, Mr. Parnell further alleges, offered him the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland in the event of the Liberals to power. Mr. Parnell was amazed at the offer and declined it, refusing to forfeit the independence of his party. Mr. Parnell, in concluding his manifesto, declares that the independence of the Irish Nationalist party is absolutely necessary, for by that independence alone can they obtain Home Rule, and he doubts the statement that the Irish people by supporting him can endanger the Nationalist cause. Mr. Parnell does not touch upon the O'Shea divorce suit in the manifesto. Mr. Gladstone at once repudiated the charge and declared that the utterances attributed to him in Mr. Parnell's manifesto are entirely inaccurate. He says that he merely conversed confidentially and informally with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden regarding a possible amendment of the Home Rule project of 1886, and that Mr. Parnell offered no objections at the time. Mr. Parnell's own followers are no more satisfied with his conduct. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have telegraphed from New York to Mr. MacCarthy stating that they have read Mr. Parnell's manifesto with the deepest pain, and think that it is impossible for him to continue as leader of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell's manifesto is generally considered remarkable for the disdainful tone displayed towards Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley. The *Daily News* and *Morning Chronicle* concur that this ends the alliance between the Gladstonian-Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. The Liberal-Unionist papers especially attack Mr. Parnell's breach of honour in divulging confidential secrets. The Parnellite party are profoundly divided concerning their

leader. The *Freeman's Journal* supports Mr. Parnell and he has still a large following. Without the Liberals, however, the Irish Nationalists will find their uphill work much more difficult than it has ever been, unless of course better opinion prevails. A letter from Mr. John Morley states that in offering the Secretaryship of Ireland to Mr. Parnell, he wished to discover for Mr. Gladstone whether Mr. Parnell still held to the self-denying declaration he made in 1880. Mr. Gladstone believes that though Mr. Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf separating Mr. Parnell from the Liberals, the Nationalists remain unsevered therefrom. The Cork clergy have passed a resolution that Mr. Parnell's continued leadership will be disastrous to the interests of the country. Archbishop Croke has telegraphed to Mr. McCarthy strongly urging Mr. Parnell's retirement.

THE "Jack the Ripper" murder case of Sukea's Street has been unearthed by the Calcutta detectives. One Shib Chunder Mitter, a compositor in the Bengal Secretariat Press, is charged with the murder of the poor unoffending maid servant who used to carry about her person ornaments of the value of hundred rupees or so. The missing gold chain, the knife and the cloth in which the deed was done are said to have been traced to the accused. The evidence, however, is yet entirely circumstantial.

THE marriage of Miss Bayley with Mr. W. B. Gladstone was solemnized at the Cathedral on Tuesday last with great *eclat*. Sir Steuart gave away the bride and the service was full choral. The party witnessing the ceremony and entertained at a garden party at the Belvedere afterwards, was as numerous as it was distinguished and the wedding presents were many, interesting and valuable. The happy pair are spending their honey-moon at Darjiling and may God bless the union.

THE Municipal authorities have notified that the water pressure in the Wellington Square pumping station will be reduced by ten feet for sometime from to-day. This is necessitated, we are told, by some defect in the 'machinery' which should have been detected and rectified before. The wants of the town ought to be known to the authorities, and it is a great hardship on the native population to have their water supply stinted during one of the pre-eminently matrimonial seasons of the year. The approaching *akal* has brought about quite a rush of marital candidates and with the feeding and feasting kept up to the small hours of morning throughout the week, reduction of pressure by ten feet will be a serious drawback. If the repair arrangements can be put off without inconvenience for a week or so, the "concession to popular prejudices" will be appreciated.

THE opening ceremony of the Agra water works gave Lord Lansdowne an opportunity to descant on the advantages of pure water. His Excellency said:

"I trust that the citizens of Agra will cordially support the Municipality both by submitting with readiness to the pecuniary sacrifice involved by the necessary taxation, a sacrifice which I cannot help thinking is infinitesimally small compared with the advantages which it procures, and by the practical observance of those sanitary rules, the disregard of which involves such speedy and terrible retribution. A payment at the rate of something between three and five annas for every thousand gallons of water supplied, certainly does not seem to be a very exorbitant charge, and I have no doubt that it will be readily submitted to. As for that prejudice to which reference has been made in the Address, I mean the prejudice against the use of artificially supplied water, we may, I think, look forward confidently to its disappearance.

Agra is the place, it seems, for proclaiming and defending "infinitesimal taxation". At least those who remember Lord Dufferin's justification of 'slight premium" in the shape of Income Tax, will be inclined to think so. Only, in this present case the taxation is purely local and not imperial, and of a far less objectionable character than that announced by Lord Dufferin.

THE last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the year opens to-day under the presidency of Justice Pigot. The Calender is heavy, and one case, namely, the Jain defamation case will take up a long time. All the leaders of the Bar have been engaged on either side and a special Jury has been summoned. This case will be taken last.

LORD WENLOCK has been appointed Governor of Madras. Little is known of his Lordship in India and it is to be hoped that he will turn out a fitting successor of Lord Connemara. On Monday Lord Connemara made over charge of Government to the Honble Mr. Garston, officiating senior Member of the Council. All marks of respect hitherto shown will be continued till Lord Connemera leaves. The following is a short biographical sketch of Lord Wenlock.

Beiby Lawley, Baron Wenlock, third Baron, and a Baronet, was born on the 12th of May, 1849, and succeeded to the title in 1880. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was elected M. P. for Chester in the Liberal interest in 1880, but was unseated. In 1872 he married Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood. Lord Wenlock has always taken a strong interest in the Volunteer movement, and is Honorary-Colonel of the 5th Volunteer Brigade, North Division, R. A. His mother is a daughter of the millionaire Marquis of Westminster—the father of the present Marquis.

THE Bengal Secretariat Offices were closed on Monday, out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Rivers Thompson, as well as the other offices under the Bengal Government.

THE *Indian Mirror* sounds a note of alarm. Our contemporary fears that the Hughli College is likely to be abolished. The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for 1889-90 says:—"The Hughly College, has fallen off in numbers, and its proximity to Calcutta renders its permanent mainteuance a matter of less urgency." It would be a thousand pities to abolish a College which has been the training ground of some of our best men including the late Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter. However straitened may be the Governmental support of Educational institutions in crowded places like Calcutta, where private enterprise prospers, its withdrawal in the Mafassil would be quite unwarrantable. If the Hughli College is not quite popular the general management should be partly responsible for the result. The Presidency College for example has not been of late quite as popular as it used to be for obvious reasons, and there is a natural feeling that if the same class of training is to be had in the less costly private Colleges, there is no reason why people should pay more in the shape of higher fees. What Government has to do in this connection is not to maintain some Colleges, but some model Colleges that may be set as examplers to the private institutions. In the Presidency College now-a-days there is not that gallaxy of intelligence, culture and attainments which used to be its pride in its olden days. Government maintains few enough Colleges, and that isall the more reason why these few should be properly maintained. Fifth class ability in a professor is not likely to command respect though it may be enough for the purposes of examination cram.

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Trial Solicited.

THERE was a meeting of the Senate of the the Calcutta University on Saturday last when the following correspondence relating to the Ripon College Law department came up for consideration:—

The Registrar, Calcutta University. Dated Simla, October 3

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 509, dated the 6th of September, with which you forward for the consideration of the Government of India a copy of a Resolution passed by the Senate of the Calcutta University at the meeting held on the 13th idem, in connection with the irregularities which were ascertained to have been committed in marking the attendance of students at the Law classes of the Ripon College.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that the Senate have adjourned the debate for three months "in order to see whether the Proprietor of the Ripon College will act in such a manner as to justify the University in allowing it to continue its connection therewith." In these circumstances I am to say that His Excellency in Council considers that he cannot at present take action on the recommendation of the Syndicate, forwarded with your letter of the 6th September, that the College should be disaffiliated in Law from the 1st October, 1890, to the 31st May, 1891, and has resolved to postpone consideration of the case until he is placed in possession of the final conclusions of the Senate with regard to it. I have the honour to be, etc., (Sd.) C. J. Lyall, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

From Babu Surendranath Banerjee, Proprietor Ripon College

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University Dated, Calcutta. 4th October.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution of the Senate passed at their meeting of the 13th December, and to say, in reply, that I am desirous of affording every possible guarantee against any recurrence of what has occurred. I have appointed Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya as Principal of the College. I have drawn up a number of rules with regard to the method of marking the attendance and keeping the Registers of attendance which I shall be happy to submit for the consideration of the Syndicate, imposing on the Professors the responsibility of marking the attendance and keeping the registers in their own custody. With a view to the securing of an independent check from on side, I am arranging to have the services of a body of gentlemen as visitors of the College, who will be especially invited to visit the College regularly and periodically, and to report to the Principal any instance which they may observe of neglect to carry out the new rules.

I invite the fullest inspection of the new arrangements on behalf of the Syndicate, and shall be happy to give my best consideration to any further measures they may propose. I am confident that under the new system the danger of any recurrence of the irregularities which recently occurred at the Ripon College has been reduced to a minimum. I have the honour to be etc., (Sd.) Surrendranath Banerjee.

Lord Lansdone's government did the only thing that could be done under the circumstances, and the principal of the College did all that lay in this power to rectify the irregularities, and this ought to satisfy the most fastidious of critics and fault-finders.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the throat and Lyrinx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chhmists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive charecter, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonin." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarters, whith his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 3, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Shama Pada Chowdhuri Deputy Collector Jalpaiguri, is appointed to perform the functions of Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Maulvi Gowhar Ali, Deputy Collector is empowered to recieved and dispose of applications made under section 188 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, in the district of Monghyr, vice Babu Dina Nath Dey, transferred.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Mag strate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is appointed to Act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrateaf and Collectors, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Magistrate and Collector Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 25th instant.

JUDICIAL.— Babu Deno Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Ganga Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Noakhali, is vested with the powea to trf summarily offences mentioned in sectson 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

Mr. E. M. Konstam, Assistant Magjstrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third cl ss.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Mr, D. K. Lees, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hugli.

Mr. J. Lang, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya.

Babu Revati Charan Banerjee, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district o, the 24-Pergunnahs, si appointed to te a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinariiy stationed at Basirhat.

Babu Revati Charan Banerjee is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limsts of the Basirhat Munsifi He is also vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by the sections 344 to 399 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts owing by the insolvents does not exceed Rs, 1,000.

Babu Khettr Prosad Mukharji, Munsif of Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, od deputation, is appointed to be a Munsif in the some district, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour.

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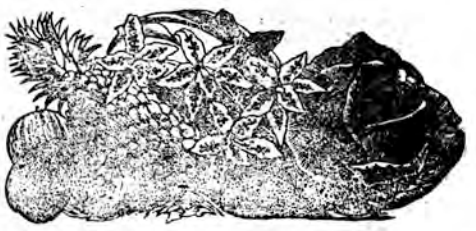

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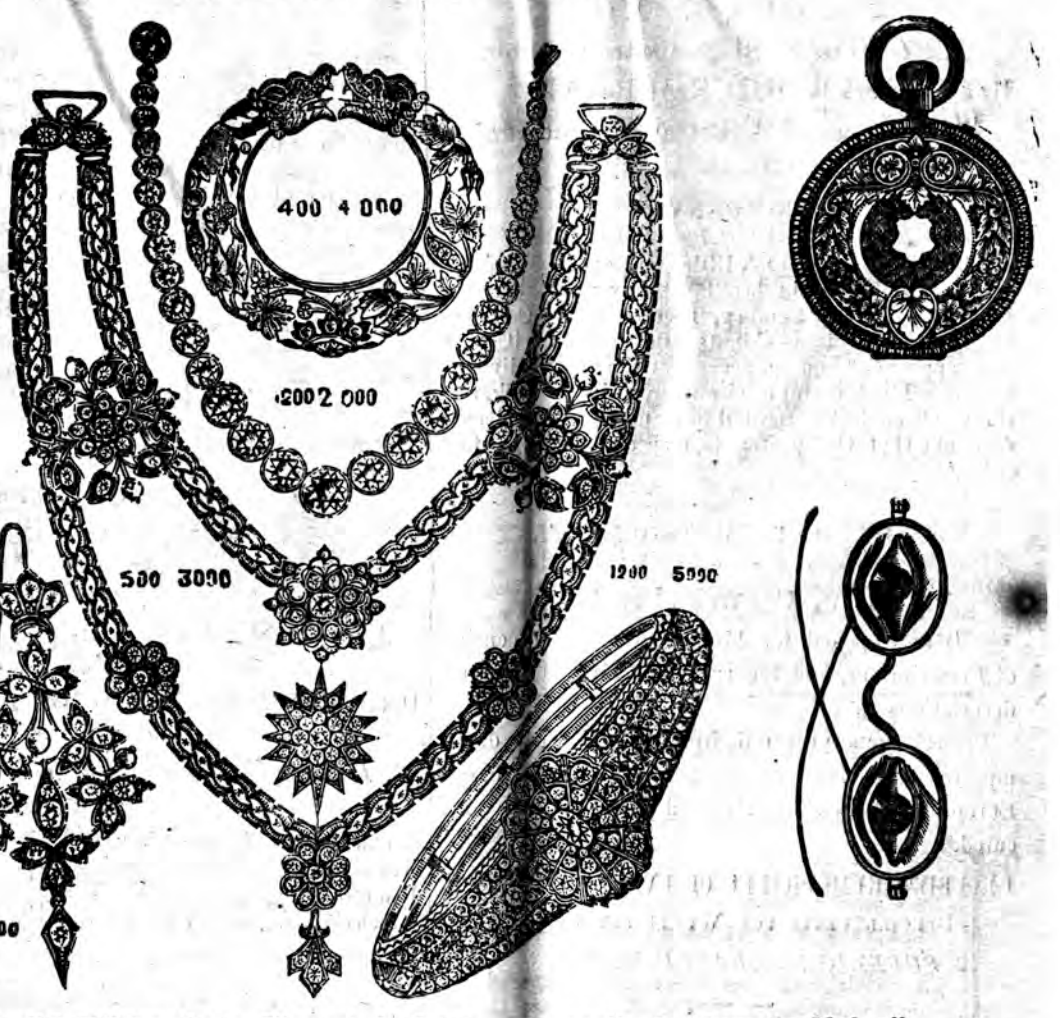

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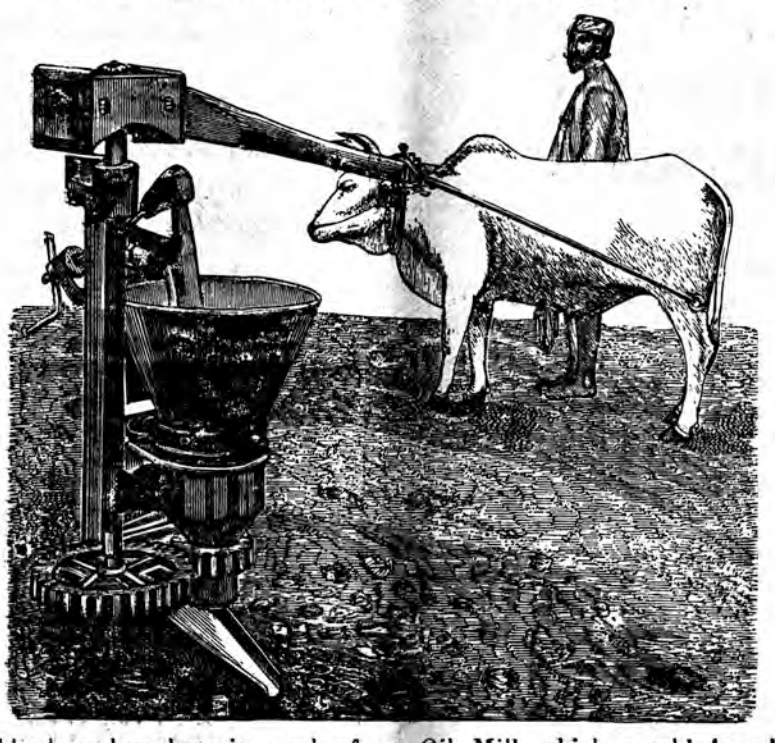

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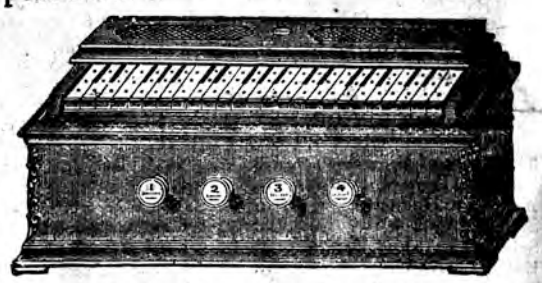

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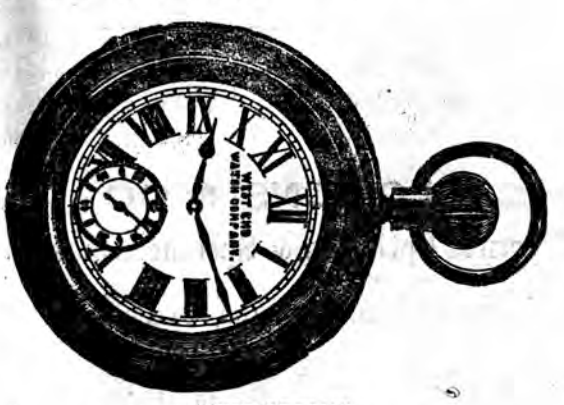

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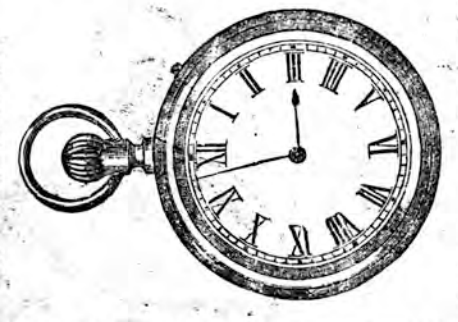

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A packet of 15 distinct varieties of American double choice and beautiful winter season flower seeds made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs 3.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of beautiful, choice and double Sutton's English winter season flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3.

Big headed Patna Cauliflower seed at Re. 1 per tola, Potato seed at Rs. 4. per tola and Ans. 8 per paper. Durable hedge seed As. 12 per tola and very large Patna Onion seed at Ans. 4 per tola.

A packet of Present sowing country vegetable seeds such as,—Champanotia, Pudmanotia, Kankanotia, Pering, Sulfa Methi, Palang, chaka Palang &c, Saga, Uchchya, Lao, chaitch Susha and Jhinga melons, watermelon, &c. various distinct varieties for growing early spring and summer crops at Re. 1.

PLANTS! PLANTS!! PLANTS!!!

Rare and best varieties of Mangoes, Lychees, Limes, Guavas, Plums, &c. &c. and various other kinds of distinct varieties of fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality and excellent tastes, Timbers and Plants suitable for sowing on roadsides and avenues. beautiful and sweet-scented Roses and most beautiful Crotons, Creepers and Flower and Ornamental foliaged plants of various distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names can be had here at cheapest rates possible.

Langra, Vote, Supul, Latkumpu, Mithua, Larna, Maharaj pasand, Sontan, Sapasanda, M. hurthakur, Kartiki, Khurmooza etc. many kinds of best mango grafts, have been Indented direct from Hajipur and Durbhunga and are sold at cheapest rates.

ROSES :— Present season being suitable for planting Rose grafts we beg to draw the attention of the lovers of Rose gardening towards the various distinct varieties of Roses which are sold here at cheapest rates

Catalogues on application with half anna postage.

298a BEJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor, Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

THE hall of the British Indian Association presented an animated appearance on the afternoon of Saturday last, when a large number of the leading nobility and gentry of Native Society, including several leading European gentlemen, assembled together to devise means to do honor to our popular retiring Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley. No one present at the meeting could have entertained any doubt as to its spontaneity, and the names of those present, which we publish below, is an unmistakeable proof of its thoroughly representative character. The gathering present represented not only the wealth, but the thought of the Province. Noblemen and gentlemen had come from distant parts of the province, and their speeches which were listened to with the deepest interest by all, without bordering on effusiveness, undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of those present, and showed in what high regard our Lieutenant-Governor is held by all classes of the community. With the unanimous consent of the meeting, His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhunga occupied the chair, and the proceedings throughout were conducted with the greatest order and enthusiasm. The following is a list of some of those present:—

His Highess the Maharaja of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., in the chair.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dumraon, K.C.I.E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.,
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Comer Petheram KT. C.J.,Q.C.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson KT.
Maharaja Hurbullub Narayan, of Sonebursa,
Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Raja Ramessur Singh Bahadur,
The Hon ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter KT.
The Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Prince Mahomed Ferokh Shah,
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, D. L.
Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E.,
Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee C. S. I.,
Prince Jehan Kadr. Bahadur,
Prince Mahomed Rohimuddin,
Prince Mahomed Bukteyar Shah
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali
Nawab Syed Mehdi Hussain Khan Bahadur,
Maharaj Kumar Pradyet Kumar Tagore,
Kumar Hrishikesh Law,
Rai Hem Chunder Ker Bahadur
Rai Kunja Lal Banerjea Bahadur
Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur,
Rai Jugadanund Mukerjee Bahadur,
Rai Radhika Prosunna Mukerjea Bahadur,
Nakhoda Abdur Rahaman Khan,
Rai Badridas Mokim Bahadur,
Rai Shanker Dyal Sing Bahadur of Kesath.
Rai Sham Lal Bahadur,
Rai Radha Kishen Bahadur of Patna,
Rai Protap Chunder Roy Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rai Beni Prasad Roy Bahadur,
Rai Prasana Kumar Banerjea Bahadur,
Rai Sahun Lal Bahadur,
Rai Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur,
Dr. Trailakyanath Mitter D. L.
Dr. Birch,
Dr. A. Crombie,
Dr. Lal Madhub Mukerjee,
Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D.
H. Bell Esq.
Col. McNeill,
E. R. Henry Esq.
R. H. M. Rustomjee Esq.,
H. M. Rustomjee Esq.,
C. M. Rustomjee Esq.,
R. Turnbull Esq.
J. P. Thomas Esq.
R. D. Mehta Esq.
S. Tremearne Esq.,
A. Stephen Esq.,
T. Jones Esq.,
L. P. Pugh Esq.,
Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge,
Patrick McGuire Esq.,
Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chunder Nayaratna,
Babu Devendro Chunder Ghosh,
„ Joy Gobind Law,
„ Jwala Prosad Sing,
„ Romanath Ghosh,
Babu Janakinath Roy.
„ Sitanath Roy,
„ Upendra Chunder Roy,
„ Abhoy Charan Das,
„ Shibnarayan Mukerjee,
„ Narendronath Mukerjee,
„ Surendranath Pal Chowdhuri,
Babu Hari Har Prosad Singh,
„ Radha Charan Pal,
„ Kirun Chunder Roy,
„ Hari Mohun Bose,
„ Damodar Das Burman,
Munshi Raghunath Sahai,
Babu Suruj Pershad,
„ Bishendeo Narayan,
„ Raghubans Sahai,
„ Rambullub Sahai,
Munshi Debi Pershad,
Babu Janakinath Bose,
Syed Mahomed Hussien,
Babu Ondh Behari Sing,
„ Laluram Panday,
„ Charu Chunder Mullick,
„ Krishna Chunder Chatterjee,
„ Jugadissur Mukerjee,
A. F. M. Abdul Hafiz Esq.
Moulvi Abdul Wahed,
Moulvi Abdur Jubbur Khan,
Babu Radhika Charan Sen,
„ Pulin Chunder Shome,
Babu Anurup Chunder Mukerjee
„ Benode Behari Mullick
„ Dwarka Nath Ganguli
„ Issur Chunder Mitter
„ Jogendra Chunder Mitter
„ Raghu Nandan Prasad
„ Charturbhuj Sahai
Dr. Bepin Behary Gupta
Babu Nursing Narayan
„ Manmotha Nath Gupta
„ Priya Gopal Bose,
„ Abhoy Charan Guha,
„ Narendra Nath Roy,
„ Behari Singh,
A. F. Abdur Rahman Esq.
Babu Kristo Lal Law,
„ Purna Chunder Law,
„ Bhopendra Kumar Roy,
„ Gouri Kumar Mukerjee,
„ Juggannath Khannah,
Moulvi Ahmed Khan Bahadur,
J. Ghosal Esq.,
Babu Raj Joggesur Mitter,
„ Surji Kumar Shome,
„ Nobind Chand Bural,
„ Gonesh Chunder Chunder,
„ Jaladhi Chunder Mukerjee,
Syed Ali Imam,
Babu Saligram Singh,
„ Chandi Lal Singh,
Srajut Islam Khan,
P. C. Mukerjee Esq.,
P. L. Misra Esq.,
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee,
„ Mahanand Shae.
„ Banka Singh,
„ Bolwan Singh,
„ Atul Bihari Singh,
„ Srish Prokash Ganguli,
„ Heralal Johury,
„ Udoi Chand Johuri,
Moulvi Abdur Rahman,
„ Sheo Shunker Sahai,
Kazi Mahamed Sahib Alum,
Babu Kandhji Sahai,
„ Sheo Saran Lal
„ Jadubans Sahai
„ Shamla Nand,
„ Satrolum Sing,
„ Raghupat Panday,
„ Narbudesswar Pershad Sing,
Lala Markanday Pershad Singh,
Munshi Harihar Charan,
Buni Achuta Pershad,
Munshi Risheshar Dyal
Munshi Rajurdar Pershad,
Babu Thakur Pershad Sing of Ghazipur,
„ Raman Singh of Burdwan,
„ Guptessur Sing of Nawanagar,
„ Lalurom Pande of Manikpur,
„ Sitaram Singh,
Bukshi Raghu Nandan Prasad,
„ Sriram Singh,
„ Atul Behari Singh of Chor,
„ Luchmi Prosad Sing,
Bhawani Prasad Sing,
Pandit Ramanand Jotshi,
„ Ishwara Dut
Babu Nobin Prakash Ganguli,
Kassim Ariff Sahab,
Babu Gopal Lall Mitter,
„ Adhur Chunder Ghose,
„ Shyama Churn Mookerjee,
„ Issur Chunder Chowdhry,
„ Bhut Nath Bhoumic,
Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee,
Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur,
Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari,

Shortly after the appointed time, 4 P.M., the hall was crowded to its fullest capacity and many, for want of room, were obliged to stand.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah rose, amidst considerable applause, to propose that His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga do take the chair.

Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, in seconding this proposition, said:—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. His Highness the Maharajah of Durbunga is eminently fitted, by his exalted position, to preside on an occasion like this (applause), when we have met together to do honour to a ruler who will long live in the grateful remembrances of the people for the sympathetic and beneficent policies which have at all times characterised Sir Steuart Bayley's administration of these provinces. (Loud applause.)

His Highness the MAHARAJA of DURBHUNGA, in opening the proceedings, said:—Maharajas and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this meeting. I have known Sir Steuart Bayley for so many years, that I should have deeply regretted to have missed this opportunity of acknowledging his public services during the long period that he has been associated with this country. He had spent so much of his service in Behar, that we Beharis look upon him as one of ourselves; (hear, hear) and in expressing my own personal feelings of friendship and regard, I feel sure that I am at the same time expressing the feelings which the people of Behar generally entertain. (Applause.) As Commissioner of Patna and representing the Court of Wards, Sir Steuart Bayley was for many years my official guardian, and I shall always look back with gratitude to the kindness and consideration with which I was treated by him in my youthful years. And I am proud to think that the friendship which then commenced has ever continued, in spite of certain differences of opinion, which unfortunately existed between us upon a question of great public interest, which was much discussed, at a time when I had the honour of being a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. But Sir Steuart Bayley never for one moment allowed the dissensions and discussions in Council to interrupt the cordiality of our private friendship. I am sure that in all he did, whether we agreed with him or disagreed with him, he was actuated by only one motive, and that was, to do justice and to promote, as far as he could, the general welfare of the people at large. For these reasons, I cordially approve of the object of this meeting. I will not detain you longer, as the programme is a long one, and I will therefore call upon the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore to move the first resolution. (Applause.)

His Highness the PRESIDENT then said that he had
the pleasure to inform the meeting that telegrams and letters had been received from noblemen and gentlemen from different parts of the country, expressing their inability, owing to unavoidable circumstances, to attend, and warmly approving of the objects of the meeting (applause).

Among those from whom telegrams and letters had been received were H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad, G. C. I. E.; H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwah, K. C. I. E.; Maharaja of Gidhore; Maharaja of Krishnaghur; Maharaja of Dinagepore; Colonel Hudson, C. I. E; Raja Jotiprasad Gorga, of Moisadal; Raja Sasisikhareswar Roy; Nawab Wilayat Ali Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., of Patna; the Ven'ble F. R. Michell; C. H. Moore, Esq.; Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadur Rai Gunga Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Durbhunga; Kumar Ranajit Sing of Nashipore; Kazi Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadur, of Patna;

Lala Bungsigopal Nundi, of Burdwan; Babu Surendronath Banerjée; Syud Ashrafuddeen Ahmed; Hon'ble Dr. MohendraLal Sircar, C.I.E., J. E. D. Ezra Esq., who apologized for his absence on account of the day being the Jewish Sabbath.

The letter from His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad was in the following terms:—

MY DEAR SARVADHIKARI,

His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has desired me to convey to you, in reply to your Circular of November 20th, the pleasure with which he has heard of a movement in honor of Sir Steuart Bayley. His Highness will be glad to be allowed to join the Committee and to subscribe to the movement.

He desires me to say that in his opinion the native community are honoring themselves when they do honor to one of the wisest and most earnest friends the people of this country have ever had.

Kindly communicate His Highness's views to the Committee of your Association. He would have written himself, if his illness had permitted him to do so.—Yours, &c,

His Highness the Maharajah of Hutwa sent the following telegram:—

"I regret exceedingly my inability to attend the meeting in honor of Sir Steuart Bayley, whose sympathetic and judicious administration will ever remain in the memory of the people. The movement has my heartiest sympathy."

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, in apologising for his unavoidable absence, wrote:—

"I can scarcely adequately express my regret that, owing to a malady which has taken away all my strength and robbed me of my power of speaking, I am unable to be present at to-day's meeting and avail myself of the privilege, which the Address Committee had allowed me, of taking a part in its proceedings. My regret is the more, as I have the highest respect for Sir Steuart Bayley's many noble qualities of head and heart, which were displayed in their full proportions during his Lieutenan-Governorship. His strict impartiality, above all, has marked him out as a model ruler. I have every hope that the success of the meeting will be in correspondence with our sense of the apprecia ion of his services, and that funds will be forthcoming to find adequate expression of our gratitude in a fitting permanent memorial of the man who has been such a just, impartial, and sympathetic ruler. Hoping you will lay this letter before the meeting.—Yours, &c.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore to move the first resolution.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE K. C. S. I., in responding, said:—Your Highness, Maharajas, Rajas, and Gentlemen,—I rise to move the first resolution which has been placed in my charge. Not being blessed, however, with the gift of eloquence, I will not tire your patience with a long rigmarole SF a speech. We are all aware that Sir SteuartBayley has been long amongst us, and during this period he has always evinced an active and sympathetic interest in the moral and material improvement of the peple. Having occupied with distinc ion different posts in the Government in many of its departments, Judicial, Political and Executive, he brought with him, when he assumed the exalted office of Lieutenant, Governor of Bengal, vast and varied experience, which, coupled with his great ability and energy, inspired high hopes in our people of a distinguished and successful administration, and it is very gratifying to us now to be able to say that those hopes were not entertained in vain. (Applause). One chief element of success in the administration of Sir Steuart was the free access he gave to all leading and representative men of the different communities from whom he could know the wants and wishes of the people; and it was thus that he came to know the people and the people to know him—a state of things without which a mere paper administration can never be successful. In a country peopled by different races, with many conflicting interests, it is not easy for a ruler to secure that success which may be called complete; for it is not possible that each particular measure of the Government would meet the approbation of all the sections of a mixed community like ours. Nevertheless Sir Steuart, with a well-balanced mind and a spirit of judicious demoration, always held the scales evenly between all parties, and I venture to think that you will agree with me when I say that his administration has been eminently successful. I do not intend to pass in review all the principal measures of his administration, but there is one characteristic of Sir Steuart which cannot allow to go unnoticed, and of which I can speak from personal knowledge—I mean his great desire to uphold and maintain the status of the old and aristocratic houses of these provinces, and his earnest solicitude to prevent domestic dissensions of litigation, which have been the cause of ruin to many families. (Applause). Next to Sir Ashley Eden, perhaps, no other Governor has done so much in this direction as Sir Steuart Bayley. I am sure he will carry with him the sincere gratitude of the nobility of the land; and for his eminent services, I venture to add the kindest feelings and regard and esteem of the entire population will follow him on his departure. This, however, I do not consider to be enough. We are bound to record, as publicly as we can, our high sense of appreciation of his long and distinguished services to our country, and I therefore beg to submit for your acceptance the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the eminent services which Sir Steuart Bayley has rendered to these Provinces during his long and distinguished career."

The Hon'ble Sir COMER PETHERAM (Chief Justice of Bengal) in seconding the resolution, said:—Your Highness, Maharajas and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably moved by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore. In doing so, however, I do not propose to detain you at any length, because although I know Sir Steuart Bayley intimately and appreciated his worth, I have not had the same opportunity of appreciating the value of his administration or forming an opinion thereon as the people of the country, who are more familiar with his public acts, and therefore better able to pronounce an opinion upon them. It would therefore be useless for me to tell you of what you know so well. On my return to Calcutta recently, I found that there was a universal feeling of regret at Sir Steuart Bayley's somewhat premature departure, and I remarked that the general feeling was that Sir Steuart Bayley could not possibly leave India without some expression of the appreciation, on the part of the people of this province, of his services. This expression of feeling was nowhere more pronounced than among the noblemen and planters of Behar, among whom he had been working for so many years. That being the state of public feeling, it has been thought necessary to hold a meeting, so as to have a voice to express the sentiments of the people, and I can assure you that I felt myself greatly honoured when I was asked to second the resolution. While, therefore, I hope that the resolution which I second will be carried unanimously, I would commend to your favourable consideration the Address which will form the subject of the next resolution. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Prince FEROKE SHAH in supporting the first resolution, said:—Maharajas and Gentlemen,—I have the greatest pleasure in supporting the resolution just moved by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore. I have had the privilege of being acquainted with the retiring Lieutenant-Governor for a period of no less than ten years, and he has been specially kind to me and to the family to which I have the honor to belong. He has always taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the Musulman community, and I feel I am discharging a public duty in being able to give my most hearty support to the resolution. One word more and I have done. On behalf of the National Mahomedan Association we have resolved to present a farewell address to his Honor, but we still desire to express my hearty sympathy with this resolution. (Applause).

The resolution was then put and carried *nem con.*

Maharaja Sir NARENDRA KRISHNA Bahadur, in moving the adoption of the Address, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—It is a work of supererogation for me to say that we have met here to-day to devise the best means of perpetuating the memory *of Sir Steuart Bayley consequent on his sudden and unexpected retirement from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal before completing the full* term of his exalted office. His wise and just administration of the vast province entrusted to his care has been the theme of universal admiration. When we consider that he had to deal with such vast, varied and conflicting interests affecting all classes of the people, differing from each other regarding their views in matters social and moral, religious and political, we can only realize the vigour and breadth of mind which could alone grasp and grapple with the difficult problems it had to solve. His Honor's laudable exertions to satisfy the reasonable wishes and aspirations of the people have been so successful as to secure for him their unqualified esteem and affection. His experience of a thirty years' residence in this country, during which long period he had served the State in various capacities has materially helped him to find out and meet our legitimate wants. His genuine sympathy with the people has induced him to give full play to the elective system in the municipal and district boards, thereby allowing them a fair share in the government of their country. The appointment of natives as Magistrates, Collectors and Judges—offices exclusively held by officers belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service—has greatly endeared him to our countrymen. By mixing freely with the people and receiving them with courtesy and kindness, Sir Steuart Bayley has signally succeeded in earning their good-will and regard for him. It now rests with us to show our sense of gratitude to him for the immense benefits he has conferred on us by voting a suitable memorial in his honour and presenting him with an appropriate and respectful address on the eve of his quitting the Lieutenant-Governorship of this important province. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have to move that "the following Farewell Address be adopted, and that it be presented to his Honor by a Deputation from a Committe composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number."

The following is a copy of the Address, which was taken as read, together with the names of the Committee:—

To THE HON'BLE
SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY,
K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,

AT the close of your long and distinguished service in India we desire to convey to you some expression of the respect and esteem felt for you in these Provinces in which you have so long laboured and of which you have been for the last three years the Governor.

It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude and difficulty of the task which the administration of so large an area, filled with so enormous a population of various races and religions with diverse feelings and interests, imposes on the head of the Government—a task of daily increasing difficulty. To this great task you have sedulously devoted your great ability, energy and experience.

You have endeavoured to obtain the best results from the existing machinery of administration by close supervision and gradual improvement. It would be out of place to attempt in this Address a review of your Administration. But we may record our warm approval of your efforts to improve the working of the Civil Courts, to maintain peace and order, to develop a popular system of Education by the encouragement of private and indigenous institutions, to improve the Excise system, and to direct and assist the bodies to which the work of Local Self-Government has been entrusted.

Your well devised extension of the system of independent Benches of Magistrates, the improvement of the system of recruitment for the Statutory and Subordi-

nate Executive Services, and your laudable efforts for affording facilities for the payment of Land Revenue and for diminishing the rigour of the Sunset law, have met with general appreciation.

Your signal services to Behar with which you have been so long and closely connected, and your unwearied and successful efforts to avert famine and to promote the mental and material improvement of that Province, will ever live in the grateful memory of its inhabitants.

Your unceasing efforts to settle disputes among noble families, the ex-tensive tours which you have made, at no small personal inconvenience, each year to satisfy yourself as to the condition of the various districts, and the pr omptness of your measures of relief in times of scarcity are proofs of your care and love for the country and its people.

Your services have been long, able and varied in many departments, and we all desire to convey to you our cordial recognition of them.

While we sincerely regret your retirement from your high office and from Indian public life we feel sure that you will still have the interests of this country at heart and will forward them by all means in your power.

In conclusion we desire to assure you that you will carry away with you our best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself and your family.

Committee.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K. C. I. E.—*Chairman*
His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E.
His Highness Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad, G. C. I. E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dumraon, K. C.I.E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, K. C. I. E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa, K. C. I. E.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.
Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram KT. C. J., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson KT.,
Her Highness Maharanee Surnamoyee C. I.
Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K. C. I. E.
Maharaja Hurbullub Narain Singh, of Sonbarsa,
Maharaja Girijanath Roy Bahadur, of Dinagepore.
Maharaja Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh, of Gidhour,
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan Ulla, Khan Bahadur,
The Hon'ble Raja Rameswar Singh Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, KT.,
The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft KT.,
The Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhab Ghosh,
The Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K. C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Sir Henry L. Harrison KT.,
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Prince Mahomed Ferokh Shah.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, D. L.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon Michell
The Very Rev. Father Lafont C. I. E
J. E. D. Ezra Esqr.,
Prince Mahomed Rahimuddin,
Prince Mahamad Bakhteyar Shah.
Prince Mahamad Nasiruddin Haidar,
Prince Jehan Kadr Bahadur.
Prince Wala Kadr Bahadur.
Prince Kurshed Kadr Bahadur.
Prince Mahamad Hormud Shah.
Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, KT.,
Raja Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C. I. E.
Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E.
Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjea, C. S. I.
Raja Pramanand Singh, of Beneli,
Raja Surjee Kant Acharya Chowdhuri.
Raja Gobind Lal Roy.
Raja Ram Narayan Singh, of Khaira.
Raja Baikuntha Nath Dey.
Raja Jyoti Prasad Gorga.
Raja Sashisekheressur Roy,
Raja Baidyanath Pandit.
Rani Monmohini Devi, of Putia.
Rani Arnakali Devi, of Cossimbazar.
Nawab Syed Ata Hossein Khan Bahadur.
Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C. I. E.
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali Bahadur.
Nawab Syed Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur.
Nawab Syed Zainalabidin Khan Bahadur.
Nawab Syed Ali Khan Bahadur.
Nawab Ahmed Ali Bahadur.
Syed Mehdi Hossein Khan, of Patna.
Syed Amir Hossein Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.
Maharaj Kumar Benoy Krishna.
Kumar Devendro Mullick.
Kumar Ranjit Singh, of Nashipur
Kumar Dinendro Narayan Roy.
Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh.
Kumar Sarat Chunder Roy, of Chanchal.
Kumar Gopalendro Narayan Roy.
Rai Badridas Mookim Bahadur.
Rai Surajmal Bahadur.
Rai Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur.
Rai Matadin Bahadur,
Rai Jagadanunda Mookerji Bahadur,
Rai Gunga Proshad Singh Bahadur,
Rai Hem Chunder Ker Bahadur
Rai Durgagati Bannerjee Bahadur.
Rai Kunjalal Banerjea Bahadur.
Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna, C. I. E.,
Pundit Sailajanund Ojha.
The Mohunt of Jointpur,
Robert Steel Esq.,
C. H. Moore Esq.,
Robert Turnbull Esq.,
H. Lee Esq,
T. Jones Esq.,
T. M. Gibbon Esq., C. I, E.,
Col. Hudson,
H. Bell Esq.,
C. H. Tawney Esq.,
J. Murdoch Esq.,
Charles Fox Esq.,
J. J. Mylne Esq.,
W. Burrows Esq.,
A. Simson Esq.,
G. R. Solano Esq.,
Archibald Hills Esq.,
DrBirch,
Dr. A. Crombie,
J. P. Thomas Esq.,
L. P. Pugh Esq.,
A. Smith Esq.,
R Roomey Dougal Esq.
G. W. Walker Esq.
H. S. Howard Esq.,
Maneckjee Rustomjee Esq.,
E. S. Gubboy Esq.,
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H. M. Rustomjee Esq.
C. M. Rustomjee Esq.,
Lala Bunshigopal Nundi,
Babu Romanath Ghose,
Babu Janaki Nath Roy.
Babu Shyam Churn Law,
Babu Guru Prasad Sen.
Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhuri.
Babu Krishna Vehari Sen.
Babu Issur Chunder Mitter.
Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh.
Babu Sumbhoo Chander Mukerji,
Babu Baikunthu Nath Basu,
J. Ghosal Esq,,
R. D. Mehta Esq.
M. Ghose Esq.
A. M. Bose Esq.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman Esq.
Dr. K. G. Sarkar.
Babu Kristo Chunder Ghosh.
Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy Chowdhuri.
Babu Abhoy Churn Guho.
Babu Kiran Chunder Roy.
Babu Mahanand Sabai.
Babu Sheo Buksh Bogla,
Babu Jagannath Khunna,
Babu Damodar Das Burman.
Babu Heralal Jahury,
Babu Sitanath Roy,
Babu Chandilal Singh,
Babu Charu Chunder Mullick,
Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder,
Babu Joy Gobind Law,
Babu Nobin Chand Bural,
Babu Abhoy Churn Das,
Babu Jogendra Kissore Roy Choudhuri,
Babu Saradendra Mohan Tagore,
Babu Chucken Lal Ray,
Babu Srinath Pal,
Mohunt Gopal Das,
Dr. Surya Kumar Sarvadhikari,
Babu Durga Mohun Das.
Babu Rameswar Narayan Malia.
Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea.
Babu Devendra Chunder Ghosh.
Kazi Syed Reza Hossein Khan Bhahadur,
Surfaraz Karim Khan.
Syed Ahmed Kuli Khan.
Syed Dildar Ali Khan.
Aga Syed Sadik Sastri.
Mirza Mohamed Bakr Sheraji.
Kasim Arif Shaheb.
Syed Mahamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, of Patna.
Syed Mahamed Akbar Ali Khan, of Patna.
Syed Fazul Imam Khan Bahadur,
Moulvi Ahmed Khan Bahadur,
Munshi Zilloo Rahaman.
Choudhuri Syed Keramatulla.
Moulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur,
Moulvi Seraj-Ul Islam Khan Bahadur,
Moulvi Syed Abdus Sobhan, of Burdwan.
Moulvi Syed Mohomed Khan.
Moulvi Ab lus Sobban.
Moulvi Mahamad Abdulla.
Moulvi Mahomed Yusuff Khan Bahadur,
Moulvi Mahamed Abdus Sob an, of Birbhum.
Babu Srinath Chunder.
Babu Nundalal Gossain
Babu Doulat Chunder Roy.
Babu Hem Chunder Gossain.
Babu Hari Mohun Bose.
Babu Gaganendranath Tagore,
Babu Narendra Nath Mukerjee.
Babu Dwarkanath Ganguli.
Rai Jaiprakash Lal Bahadhur } *Members and*
Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari } *Secretaries.*

Sir ALEXANDER WILSON, who on rising was received with applause, seconded the above resolution, and, in doing so, said:—Your Highness, Maharajas, Rajas and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to rise to the call made upon me to second the resolution just moved by Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna. The address, which has been put in your hands, expresses as honestly as words can express, the good-will and affection in which Sir Steuart Bayley, your retiring Lieutenant-Governor, is held by you. It is a very difficult thing, in wording a farewell address to an old friend, to know what to say and what not. It may be that one may say too little or too much, but the address which you now have before you, and I am certain you will adopt, will, I feel sure, meet with the hearty approbation and support of all. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, but commend the resolution and the address to you all. (Applause.)

Prince JEHAN KADR BAHADUR, in supporting the second resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution. In doing so, I, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, should cordially support the movement in honor of our retiring Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Steuart Bayley has been always anxious to do all he could to further the interests of the Mahomedan community. He has during his short administration of Bengal advanced their welfare by expanding their educational prospects. For these benefits, it behoves us to move hand in hand with the other sections of the community to mark our sense of gratitude. (Applause.)

The resolution was put and carried with acclamation

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON made a speech in the vernacular, the following translation of which was read out to the meeting by his Dewan, Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur—Maharsjas and Gentlemen,—I cannot adequately express the gratification I feel in moving the resolution entrusted to me. I am only sorry I have not got the ability to do full justice to the agreeable duty which I have been called upon to perform. As representative of the oldest Rajput family in Behar, I can bear testimony, from my personal knowledge, to the eminent services which Sir Steuart Bayley has rendered to the country, and especially to my own province, Behar, with

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which he has been associated from his earliest career, and where his name has become a household word in Shahabad, where he almost commenced his career during the troublous times of the Mutiny. It was here that he began to display those administrative abilities which subsequently developed into that true statesmanship which we all admire. Though then young, his policy of conciliation and his sympathy with the people, which have throughout been the characteristic features of his career in this country, were conspicuous. (Applause.) After passing through the regular grades of the service it was singularly fortunate for Behar that Sir (then Mr.) Steuart Bayley went there as Commissioner of Patna. And it was during his incumbency in that office that he devoutly set his heart to ameliorate the condition of the people of that province, which was then proverbilly backward. It was then that his thoughtful and sympathetic administration infused into the aristocracy, as well as the peasantry of the province, a new spirit that has made Behar what it now is. Education was seduloulsly fostered and developed, communications between parts of districts and neighbouring districts were vigorously pushed forward, and industries began to stir in the silent villages of the province; and it is now his happy lot to see, as the fruit of his own devoted labours, that Behar, which was so backward, is now full of vigorous life, and is imbued with the progressive spirit of the age. (Hear, hear.) It has at present a net-work of canals, railways, village channels and roads; while schools have been sown broadcast all over the province. It was through Sir Steuart Bayley's influence and advice that the aristocracy and peasantry of Behar equally sought to profit by the opportunities of education that were offered to them, and as a natural result they have found the real path of prosperity and progress. Among his distingnished services I would be wanting in my duty to the Lieutenant-Governor, from whom we are about to part, if I ommitted to make especial mention of his unparalleled and generous efforts to save, at great personal sacrifice, the population of Behar from death by starvation during the famine with which the province was overtaken in 1874. For the strong and unbounded sympathy with the people, which he showed in these critical times, Sir Steuart Bayley's will ever remain enshrined deep in their hearts for all time. (Applause). His paternal solicitude for the welfare of the Chiefs of Behar, some of whom were reared up by him, as if they were his own children—I am proud to say our worthy Chairman is one of them—and his efforts to improve the relations between the tenantry and the indigo planters and the lan-dholding classes, can never be effaced from our memory. In my humble opinion, to commemorate the services of such a great and good man it is our duty to erect some fitting permanent memorial. I shall now read to you, gentlemen, the resolution I have the honor to move, viz: "That steps be taken to invite subscriptions and take such means as may be deemed fit for raising a permanent memorial in honor of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor." I do not think we can do better than entrust the formation of an influential committee for a permanent memorial to the hands of those gentlemen who acted as a Provisional Committee in arranging for this meeting. (Applause).

RAJA DURGA CHURN LAW, C. I. E. in seconding this resolution, said:—Your Highness, Mahharajas, Rajas and Gentlemen,—I have no wish to detain you long at this late hour, and the little I have to say can only be a repetition of what has been already so well said. Gentlemen, most of you are no doubt aware how courteous and polite Sir Steuart Bayley has been to every one who happened to come in contact with him, and how anxious he was to do justice to people who had any legitimate grievances to complain of. Gentlemen, the office of a Governor in such a country as this, comprising so many races, with diverse creeds, prejudices and interests, is as we all know, a most difficult one, and in trying to reconcile matters, he might unwittingly in certain cases please one section of the community and displease another. But that is an inseparable incident of his office. So long, however, as one endeavours to do his duty conscientiously and honestly, it is all that can be fairly looked for in him. On the whole I consider the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley has been a successful, though an unostentatious, one, and he is eminently entitled to the honor which it is the object of this meeting to do him. With these observations, I beg to second the resolution.

Babu SITANATH ROY, in supporting this resolution, said:—Your Highness, Maharajas, and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has just been so ably moved by his Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon. The pleasure is hightened by the fact that in meeting here we meet to do honour to one who, in his varied services extending over a period, as I understand, of 35 years, wherever performed and in whatever capacity, has all along been animated by the one desire of dealing justly, conscientiously, and in a sympathetic way by the people he came to govern. (Applause.) As for his sympathies with the governed, they were well illustrated and brought to prominence during the dark days of the Behar famine, when, by his successful management of the relief operations, at great sacrifice and privation to himself, he was instrumental in saving many lives. Instances of the just and important way in which Sir Steuart Bayley has administered these vast provinces during the last four years without distinction of caste, colour and creed are too recent and too well-known to need recapitulation. His affability and courteousness to all who had the privilege of coming in contact with him have almost become proverbial. All these combined have justly endeared him to the people of this country, and justly entitle him to lasting gratitude. In doing honour to such a man, you give proof that you are capable of appreciating and being thankful for services disinterestedly performed in your behalf. Speaking on behalf of the native mercantile community, I must frankly admit that they have still greater reason for being thankful to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor; for it was he who had the kindness to recognise the claims of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce for returning a member to the Calcutta Port Trust, and it was he who, at the instance of the Chamber, very considerately appointed a Commission for enquiring into the grievances of the mercantile community with respect to the very high rate of tolls and the arbitrary and peculiar system of boat measurements that prevailed in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. The early retirement of such a distinguished officer—such a just and conscientious—man, before the programme of his works is fully carried out, and before all our fond hopes are fully realised, is looked upon as a national calamity; but one consolation is that our destinies have been placed in the hands of an equally distinguished ruler—a ruler whose past antecedents, whose just and liberal administration of Assam, all inspire us with the confidence that the same just and liberal spirit would not be wanting in his administration of the varied races now placed under his charge. (Applause).

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried with applause.

Mr. R. D. MEHTA, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, said:—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in being the spokesman of this large and representative assembly, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, one of the first noblemen of Bengal, who has been induced to leave his splendid place up-country to grace this occasion with his presence. The Chairman is worthy of the occasion, and the occasion is worthy of the Chairman. For although this meeting was announced as the meeting of the friends and admirers of our beloved Lieutenant-Governor, it is really as representative a public meeting as one has ever seen in this great city. I believe the promoters of this meeting have raised a memorial to Sir Steuart Bayley which is as unique as it is interesting. They have shown that the friends and admirers of Sir Steuart Bayley comprehend all the classes, sections and communities of the population of these provinces, whose welfare has hitherto been in the keeping of Sir Steuart. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by the MAHARAJA of SONEBURSA, and carried unanimously.

This having terminated the public business of the meeting, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga asked the members of the Provisional Committee to remain back to consider what steps should be taken to form the Committee contemplated in the third resolution.

At the rising of the meeting His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga was called to the chair, when it was proposed by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., and seconded by Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., that the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed a Committee, to be called the "Sir Steuart Bayley Memorial Committee", for the purpose of inviting esubscriptions and taking such steps as may be deemed fit for raising a permanent memorial in honour of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga K. C. I E.—*President.*
His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, G. C. I. E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dumraon, K. C. I. E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa, K. C. I. E.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I
Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K. C. I. E.
Maharaja Hurbullub Narayan Singh, of Sonebursa.
Maharaja Ravaneswar Prashad Sigh, of Gidhour.
The Hon'ble Raja Rameswar Singh Bahadur
The Hon'ble Prince Mahomed Forokh Shah
Prince Jehan Kadr Bahadur,
Prince Buktiyar Shah,
Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E.
Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. S. I.
Raja Gobind Lal Roy,
Nawab Syed Ata Hossein Khan Bahadur,
Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C. I. E.
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali Bahadur,
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C. I. E.
J. E. D. Ezra Esq.,
Kumar Debendro Mullick,
Kumar Dinendra Narayan Roy,
Rai Surajmal Bahadur,
Rai Matadin Bahadur,
Rai Hem Chunder Ker Bahadur,
Rai Kunjalal Banerjee Bahadur,
Rai Issur Chandra Mitter, Bahadur
Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur,
Rai Kanye Lal Dey, Bahadur
Manickjee Rustomjee Esq.,
H. M. Rustomjee Esq.,
M. Ghosh Esq.,
Babu Romanath Ghose,
Babu Shyam Charan Law,
Babu Saradindra Mohun Tagore,
Babu Jagannath Khunna,
Babu Chundi Lal Singh,
Babu Sita Nath Roy,
Syed Amir Hossein Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.,
Moulvi Abdul Jabbar Khan Bahadur,
Babu Hari Mohun Bose,
Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore,
Babu Salegram Sing,
Babu Damodar Das Burman,
Babu Mahanund Shahi,
R. D. Mehta Esq.,
J. Ghosal Esq.,
Rai Jai Perkash Lal Bahadur, Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, } *Members and Secretaries.*

This finished the business of the Provisional Committee. The few noblemen and gentlemen who remained behind called for a subscription book, and subscribed upwards of Rs. 22,000 on the spot.